### WASHINGTON.

Assembling at Noon To-Day of Both Houses of Congres

Presidential Nominations --- The Public Debt Statement.

SENATE.

Washington, Deu 1.—The senate at noon was called to order by Vace-President Wheeler, and prayer was offered by the shopping the prayer was offered by the thouland the same of the same of

lenf. Burnside gave notice that after the

e. Was again suspended for a

iod, it 1:50 the president's message was reed and lend, le senate committee reported that thad waited on the president; and to soon afterwards the president's sage was received and read. HOUSE.

der at noon.
The call showed 32 meinbers sresent and 56 absent.
The name of th nawly elected members from Cali-, Iowa and New York took the iron-

fornia, Jowa and New Asia 1004.

The house then task a short recess that the committee could walk upon the prosident and inform him that the house was ready for any communication from him.

NOMINATIONS. The president seat the following nominations to the seanet to-day:
George W. McGrary, of lown, United States the eighth circuit.
What have a fine eighth circuit.
George of the district of Kentacky. Charles French, shier justice of Arizona Territory.

ary. an Buck, chief Justice of Idaho tory.

Ited States Attarneys.—Jos. B. Leake, orthern district of Hinots: Edward ideg, for the eastern district of Texas; Cancord, of West Virginia, for the ory of Idaho.

DEST STATEMENT.

DERT STATEMENT.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The dobt statement seved to-day shows the decrease of the debt for November to be, 5799,823; cash in treasury, \$247,217,633; gold extificates \$15,879,200; silver cartificates, \$7,087,800; certificates of deposit ontstanding, \$14,160,-600; refunding certificates, \$2,614,790, legal codes on isstanding, \$46,181,160; heart found cuttoney outstanding, \$15,761,861.

### TERRIBLE.

Frightful Ravages of Yellow Fever on Board An Ocean Brig.

New York, Dec. 1.—The brig West-moreland arrived at this port from Jac-ned, St. Domings, after a forty-days passage.

TERRINGE GALES, were encountered in addition to the cy-clone of November 19th and 20th, when the vossel was short-handed, many of the crew having died from

TELLOW FEVER

MELLOW FEWER

after loading at Jamel with a engre of logwood, where yellow fever prevailed to such an extent that the crew was obliged. The vessel sailed Oct. 22. Crupt. Prochann was soon taken with yellow fewer. Three days after leaving port, Simon Forgoot, 17 years old, was faken siste, with the lover and died within 21 hours. His body had hardly been dropped overboard, when John Halt, thirdyone years old, was switchen down and died bein next days.

ir, to get a new crew, and was quaran-ined thirteen days. West was sent to the ospital.

Capt. Packham says there were two
essels brought into Jacanel before he lete
those crews were lying dead on the deak
our yellow fever.

#### IN GENERAL. CHOKED DOWN.

St. Peter burg, Dec. 1.—The pub ation of the Gold has been suspended lication of flish for five months. FRE.

Philadelphia, Dec. I.—A fire broke out about 11:30 in the Megarga's paper wareho ses, on Sixth strest, below Market. The fire started in the cellar of A. M. Collina's paper manufacturing ware house at No. Il becaute strent, Time rate-house comminicated the nut the Patient way to the second story of Megurga Collina and Santa Sant

THROUGH THE ICE. Cayuga, Ont., Dec. 1.—Three children broke through the ice in a mill pand, yesterday and were drowned.

BLOWN UP. Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Two children of Donald McNorton were killed by an ex-plosion of powder.

plosion of powder.

A RIG FORGERY.

Oltawa, Dec. 1.—Two men named Wisson and Smith, horse deniers, were introduced at the Bank of Montreal by a resident of this city, and the hank necessitation and the sank of content and in the formal production of the American Exchange of New York. The deaft was a forgary. The men except to the United States. Mileon and Smith, horse deniers, were threadweal of the Bank of Montreal by a resident of this city, and the isnit accepted their draft for \$3.00 deriver by the Zonnercial Bank of Rochester on the American Exchange of New York. The dear, was a forgary. The men escaped to the Condensed Telegrams.

Jefferson C. Davis, colonel of the Edd infantry and brevet brigadier general U.S. A, died this ziternoon of pnearmonia of the lungs, at 23h; Succession of pnearmony of Mahony, of Australia.

Tefferson C. Davis, colonel of the 23d infinitry and brevet brigadier general U.S. A, died this afternoon of programming of the lungs, at this cago.

ia, has been appointed coadjutor with ad-ministrative powers, to Arch Bishop Lynch, of the Toronto diocese. Unreh, of the Toronto diocese.

Pr.-f. David E. Bastlett, tracher in the American asylma for dear and came in Uarlfout, died Sanday night, age 71. In this been fifty-one years an instructor of lost contest.

Fort

Of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England 10-day, £610,000 is for North

### HOT HIBERNIANS.

Atl Ireland is Aroused in Regard to the Land Question.

What Was Bone Sunday by Irish men Everywhere.

AT BIHCAGO.

A big meeting of Irish sympathizers will be held to-night at McCormiek Hall. The list of speakers includes Gov. Cullom, Lieux. Gov. Shuman, Leonard Swett, McIlville W. Fuller, Senator Logan (probably), William J. Hynes, Judge Moran, Indge Moore, lartin Beem and other well known citizens. The chances are that several addresses will have to be made in open mit, and the meeting promises to be one of gigantic proportions.

The meeting at Hyde Park, London, was very orderly. 5,000 persons were present.

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The home rule sympathisers held a meeting at Glasgow Sunday, and passed resolutions condensing the action of the government. JAMES DALEY.

Action of the government.

JAMES DALEY.

Agilation and sympathy meetings were held all over the county of Mayo, Ireland, Sunday. The principal one was at Ballaghadereen, at which James Daley was present. He was received on his arrival and escorted to the stand by some hundreds of men armed with pikes. Several Catholic clergymen were present Oatholic clergymen were present of the government reporters were present taking notes. The guttlering numbered about 10,000 persons. In the course of his speech, Daley said he did not advise non-payment of rents, but non-payment of rents, but non-payment of coxobitant rents. Resolutions were passed, all condemning the actions of the government.

MICHAEL DAVITT, on Monday, addressed a crowded meeting, at Newcastle, upon Tyne. He spoke very temperately.

THE VATICAR.

A Rome dispatch says that it is untrue that the Vatican has written the bishops asking their interposition to quiet the agitation, but says the grebishop of Dublin, having informed the work of the archisisop of Dublin; having informed the pope of the late disturbances, the Vatican replied by advising prudence on the part of the clergy and people of Ireland.

### FOREIGN FLASHES.

At St. Petersburg, Saturday, one Nibilist was sentenced to death and another to thirteen years in the Si-beria mines, for complicity in the at-tempted assassination of General Dreutelen.

Right Honorable John Arthur Roe-buck, liberal member of parliament for Sheffield, and a prominent politi-cal writer, is dead.

Prince Alexander, of Bulguria, has informed the Czar that he desires to abdicate.

Emperor Wilhelm and the king of Denmark have at last come to an agreement in regard to the Hanoverian

Twenty-seven persons were dancing on the ground floor of a factory in the course of construction at Fouzgia, Naples, when the two upper floors fell on them. Seven persons have heer extricated, but there is no hope of the recovery of the others alive.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The schooner Hattie Johnson is foundered off the Maintons, and her crow of nine men is lost.

The Hornellsville, N. Y., railroad depot was burned Sunday.
James Young was run over in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yards, at Louisville, Sunday, and killed.

The pepper throwers who have been on trial at Chicago the past week, were found guilty Sunday.

### Meteorological.

Washington, Dec, 1.—Indications: For the Ohlo valley, lower pressure, winds mostly northerly, warmer und clear or partly cloudy wenther, probably followed in western portions "useday by increas-ing cloudiness and local ratus. For the lake region, falling, followed by rising and concluses and local raths, according to the region, falling followed by integration and the region of the regi

#### Marine.

New York, Dec. I.—Arrived: Steamship Canada from London, New York, Ibe. I.—The steamship Celtie from Liverpool Saturday, brought New York Declaration Saturday, brought New York Declaration of the New York Declaration Declar

### Building Permits.

### SHERMAN.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Resumption of Specie Payments-[Refunding the Bonded Debt.

The National Banks—The Legal Tender Law, Etc.

The following extracts comprise the most important portions of scoretary Sherman's annual report: Ondinary Revenues and Expenditudes of Thios,

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the facal year ending June 39, 1879, 1970;

for the fiscal year, ending Juwers:
From customs.
From unstoms.
From alternal revenue.
From sales of public lands.
From engagement of interest
by Pacific rallway companies.
From enstoms fees, fines,
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From fees, romental letters
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From procests of sales of sales of
From procests of sales of sales of
From procests of sales 6,747,560 32 1,100,871 60 2,136,051 7 181,198 8 coin
From premium on loans.
From profils on coinage, etc.
From revenues of the District
of Coombin.
From ruiscellaneous sources. '8,194 3 1,496,943 2 2,924,938 6

yards. 15,125,126 81

For misoellaneous expertilitures, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenue. 25,70,205 76

For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia. 3,577,76 41

For interest on public debt. 163,27,98 00 of the District of Control of Halfax For payment of Halfax award......

. 5,500,000 D

FISCAL YEAR 1880

For the present fiscal year the revenue ctual and estimated, will be as follows:

[	For the quar-	malning		
f	ter endud on	quarters of		
	Sept.30, 1879,	the year,		
	actual.	estimated.		
For customs	\$ 41,080,497 91	\$107.018.509.07		
rion mierni	,, 00	araile and		
tevenne	29,109,691 81	66,500,308 19		
From sales of	1 1	, ,		
public lands	117,233 61	ES2,616 (a)		
From tax on oir-	! !			
culation and				
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tional banks	3,360,569 60	3,359,430,40		
From payment	. ,			
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Pacific railway				
companies	252,427 46	1,247,572 54		
From customs				
fess, fines, pen-	1			
alties, etc	239,579 26	860,420 74		
From fees, con-		,		
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patents & lands:	506,564 20	1,693,135 71		
From proceeds		4		
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government	•			
property	55,881 18	44,118 \$2		
go stillord mora		.5,110 04		
colnage, etc	489,486 00	2,030,518 91		
From revenues		-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
of the District				
of Columbia	233,864 06	1,461,185 91		
From miscella-		-,,		
neous sources-	1,169,834 17	1,940,005 85		
Total	S 70 S M 570 46	20R 150 190 51		
Total				
The expenditur	roy for the co	to a mouled		
The expenditures for the same period, and actual and estimated, will be:				
EXPENDITURES,				
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8,151,251 98	1bal-time
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. 204,000,000

The revenue and of \$21,000,000 per second of \$21,000,000 per second of the lisest year ending flate 30,000,000 per second of the lisest year ending flate 30,000,000 per second of the lisest year ending flate 30,000,000 per second of the lisest year ending flates and the lisest year ending flates and the lisest year ending flates and the lisest year end of \$21,000,000 per second of the lisest year. In the lisest year end of \$21,000,000 per second of \$21,000 per second of \$21 1,109,500 2,200,000

Miscellaneous

hey are appropriated, and that all tent and indefinite appropriations note than four years ago, except the public debt, be repealed. For quarter ending stept quarters of sull, 1878, put.

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, in-childing public houses, including public houses, light house

constitutional is ascriously contested and that ham its mature it is subject to be a grave abuse, it would now appear to be used to the wise to withdraw the exercise of such a power, leaving it in mercy to be again to a power, leaving it in mercy to be again to a power, leaving it in mercy to be again to a power, leaving it in mercy to be a gain to a subject of the are grave and the subject of the are grave and the subject of the are grave and the subject of the area grave and the result of the property of the subject of the property of the subject of subject of the sub

on the 23 of November, 1578, at which the 157 of the 23 of November, 1578, at which throught to the last annual report, there is the constitution of the control of the con

blip of peradesignated by nal banks..... THE NATIONAL DANS

sonstitutionally is a sonstant property of the property and that many is nature it employed and that many is nature it employed and that many is nature it employed to grave abuse, it would now any employed and that many is not withdraw it; secreice of such a property is not withdraw it; secreice of such a property is in it reserve to be again to sortest to it sign and a period of the again to sortest to its sign and a period of the again to sortest to its sign and the property is notes without that control and the exercise of questionable leaves, the repeat of the control and the exercise of questionable leaves, the repeat of the property is not to refer the good in the secret with the exercise of questionable leaves. The repeat content is a particular of the reasonable present property in the exercise of questionable leaves. The repeat content is a subject at least one of the property in the exercise of questionable leaves, the repeat of the property is a subject at least and the property in the exercise of questionable leaves. In the exercise of questionable leaves, the repeat content of the property is a subject at least the particular of the reasonable leaves. In the exercise of questionable leaves, the repeat of the property is a subject to the government. The particular property is a subject to the property is a subject to the government. The particular property is a subject to the property is a subject to the government. The property is a subject to the property is a sub

March 3, 1864 (10-10's), 5 per cent.. 191,550,000

# New Year Gifts!

PRESENTS

During the

HOLIDAY SEASON Are respectfully invited to visit

J. Pierr's Store,

Fine Collection -OF-

APPROPRIATE ARTICLES

Extreme Low Prices.

### GREAT BARGAINS.

All Wool Cloaks for \$2.

Fine Trimmed Cloaks for \$3

Cloaks for all prices.

Dolmans for all prices.

Circulars for all prices.

Fine Beaver Shawls for \$150.

\$150.
A fine line of Broche Shawls.
Long Shawls, Square Shawls.
All Wool Cashmere from
40c and up a yard.
Cashmeres in all colors,
Splendid line of Dress Gnods
only 8 cents.
Alpaces in all colors, 12c.
A splendid line of Cloaking
cheap.

cheap.
An extra fine assortment of Felt Skirts.
Great bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Underwear in all sizes.
A full line of Regular Hosiery, Gloves and Neck Wuar.
Special bargains in Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, the finest selection over offered in the city.

### CATS-UP.

California Apricota. Galifornia Apricota.

Muscat Grapos.
Large Dehesis Table Raisins.
Grated Pine Apple, in Syrup.
Orange Marmalade.
Grated Horse Radish.
Choice Teas and Coffies.
Everything Fresh and First-Chas.

Pyke's Grocery. 14 WEST BERRY STREET.

### \$10 10 \$10,000 !

# O'Clock.

### WASHINGTON.

Assembling at Noon To-Day of Both Houses of Congress.

Presidential Nominations --- The Public Debt Statement.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The senate at noon was called to order by Vice-President Wheeler, and prayer was offered by the

chaplain.

Messrs. Anthony and Bayard were appointed a committee to join a similar committee of the house, to wait upon the president and inform him that both houscommunication he might shoose to make. Pending the report of the committee business was suspended and later a short

was receive i from the house amounting a storr recess was taken.

When the senate reconvened a message was receive i from the house amounting that it was in session and that it had appointed a committee to wait upon the

Mr. Burnside gave notice that after the morning hour to-morrow he would ask leave to call up the joint resolution offered by him at the last session, relating to the by him at the last session, relating to the propos of introceanic canal, for the purpose of making some remarks thereon.

The vice president laid before the senate the annual report of the secretary of the treasury. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Business was again suspended for a period.

At 1:50 the president's message was reeived and read.

The senate committee reported that they had waited on the president; and very soon afterwards the president's message was received and read.

HOUSE. Speaker Randall called the house to or-The call showed 232 members sresont and The newly elected members from California, Iowa and New York took the iron-clad oath.

The house then took a short recess that the committee could wait upon the president and inform him that the house was ready for any communication from him. NOMINATIONS.

The president sent the following nomi-

The president sent the following normations to the senate to-day:
George W. McCrary, of Iowa, United
States judge of the eighth circuit.
Wm. Hayes, of Kentucky, United States
district judge of the district of Kentucky.
Charles French, chief justice of Arizona
Torritory. Territory. Norman Buck, chief Justice of Idaho Territory.

United States Attorneys—Jos. B. I.sake for northern district of Illinois: Edward Guthridge, for the eastern district of Texas J. W. Cracroft, of West Virginia, for the territory of Idaho.

DEBT STATEMENT. DEBT STATEMENT.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The debt statement sssued to-day shows the decrease of the debt for November to be, \$799,822 cash in treasury, \$2.7,217,682, gold certificates \$13,379,200; silver certificates, \$7.067,910; certificates of deposit ourstanding, \$14,100,certingates of deposit ourstanding, \$14,100, legal tenders outstanding,\$246,121,750, legal tenders outstanding,\$346,121,011; fractional currency outstanding,\$15,704,310.

### TERRIBLE.

### Frightful Ravages of Yellow Fever on Board Au Ocean Brig.

New York, Dec. 1 .- The brig Westmoreland arrived at this port from Jac-nel, St. Domingo, after a forty-days' pas-

TERRIBLE GALES. were encountered in addition to the cyclone of November 19th and 20th, when the vessel was short-handed, many of the crew having died from

TELLOW FEVER

after loading at Jacmel with a cargo of logwood, where yellow fever prevailed to such an extent that the crew was obliged to stow the cargo on board.

The vessel sailed Oct. 22. Capt. Packham was soon taken with yellow never. Three days after leaving port, Simon Formont, 17 years old, was taken sick with the tever and died within 24 hours. His body had hardly been drapped overboard, when John Halt, thirty-one years old, was stricken down and died whe next day.

William Harlage, 23 years of age, was the next victim, and died within a few hours.

nours.
There then remained the captain, Second Mate Vinge, and John West, a secondary, the only persons on board, and the two latter were barely able to work. November 2d the vessel stopped at Nassau, N. H., to get a new crew, and was quarantined thirteen days. West was sent to the hospital.

hospital.

Capt. Packham says there were two vessels brought into Jacinel before he left whose crews were lying dead on the deck from yellow fever.

### IN GENERAL.

CHOKED DOWN.

St. Peter, burg, Dec. 1.—The publication of the diolos has been suspended for five months.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—A fire broke out about 11:30 in the Megarge's paper wareho ses, on Sixth street, below Market. The fire started in the cellar of A. M. Collins's paper manufacturing warehouse at No. Il Decatur street. Thence the flames communicated through the batchway to the second story of Megarge Bros. & Co.'s paper and rag warehouse, next door. The fire burned flercely and some enveloped the latter place and spread to Megarge & Bros. store on Sixth street. The walls of the Decatur street place were falling rapidly, at noon.

At 1.30this afternoon the fire was under control and there was no further danger threatening the surrounding property. The total loss will not be less than \$125,660.

THROUGH THE ICE. Cayuga, Ont., Dec. 1.-Three children broke through the ice in a mill pond yesterday and were drowned.

BLOWN UP.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Two children of Donald McNorton were killed by an explosion of powder. A BIG FORGERY.

Ottawa, Dec. 1-Two men named Ottawa, Dec. I—Two men named Wilson and Smith, horse dealers, were introduced at the Bank of Montreal by a resident of this city, and the bank accepted their draft for \$3,000 drawn by the Commercial Bank of Rochester on the American Exchange of New York. The draft was a forgery. The men escaped to the United States.

### Condensed Telegrams.

Jefferson C. Davis, colonel of the on lot No. 31 Hoagland & Whitems's add Cost \$300.

f. M. Pieper, an out-house to cost \$50.

Ernst Souder, one and a halfstory frame icones, on lot No. 6 Bond's second add.

Bishop Timothy O'Mahony, of Austrail-23d infantry and brevet brigadier general U.S. A, died this afternoon of pneumonia of the lungs, at Chi-

ia, has been appointed coadjutor with administrative powers, to Arch Bishop ministrative powers, to Ar Lynch, of the Toronto diocese. Prof. David E. Bastlett, teacher in the American asylum for deaf and dumb, at Hartford, died Sunday night, age 74. He has been fifty-one years an instructer of deaf mutes. Of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £610,000 is for North

HOT HIBERNIANS.

All Ireland is Aroused in Regard to the Land Question.

What Was Done Sunday by Irishmen Everywhere.

AT CHICAGO.

A big meeting of Irish sympathizers will be held to-night at McCormick Hall. The list of speakers includes Gov. Culiom, Lieut. Gov. Shuman, Leonard Swett, Mellville W. Fuller. Senator Logan (probably), William J. Hynes, Judge Moran, Judge Moore, Martin Beem and other well known citizens. The chances are that several addresses will have to be made in open air, and the meeting promises to be

one of gigantic proportions. The meeting at Hyde Park, London, was very orderly. 5,000 persons were present.

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JAMES DALEY.

Agitation and sympathy meetings F were held all over the county of Mayo, Ireland, Sunday. The principal one was at Ballaghadereen, at which James Daley was present. He was received on his arrival and escorted to the stand by some hundreds of men armed with pikes. Several Catholic clergymen were present. Daley was enthusiastically greeted. Three government reporters were present taking notes. The gathering numbered about 10,000 persons. In the course of his speech, Daley said he did not advise non-pay-

the government. MICHAEL DAVITT, on Monday, addressed a crowded at Newcastle, upon meeting, at Newcastle, up. Tyne. He spoke very temperately.

THE VATICAN A Rome disputch says that it is untrue that the Vatican has written the bishops asking their interposition to quiet the agitation, but says the archbishop of Dublin, having informed the pope of the late disturbances, the Vatican replied by advising prudence on the part of the clergy and people of Ireland.

FOREIGN FLASHES

At St. Petersburg, Saturday, one Nihilist was sentenced to death and another to thirteen years in the Siberia mines, for complicity in the attenuted assessination of General the previous year of \$22,223,731.26, as foltempted assassination of General

Dreuteléa. Right Honorable John Arthur Roebuck, liberal member of parliament Pensions. for Sheffield, and a prominent politi- in the interest on the public cal writer, is dead.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has informed the Czar that he desires to abdicate.

Emperor Wilhelm and the king of Denmark have at last come to an agreement in regard to the Hanoverian

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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The schooner Hattie Johnson is foundered off the Maintous, and her crew of nine men is lost.

The Hornellsville, N. Y., railroad depot was burned Sunday. James Young was run over in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yards, at Louisville, Sunday, and killed.

The pepper throwers who have been on trial at Chicago the past week, were found guilty Sunday.

### Meteorological.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Indications: Washington, Dec. 1.—Indications:
For the Ohfo valley, lower pressure, winds
mostly northerly, warmer and clear or
partly cloudy weather, probably followed
in western portions Tuesday by increasing cloudiness and local rains. For the
lake region, falling followed by rising
harometer, fresh to brisk southwesterly
windsgradually veering to northwest and
northerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather
had possibly occasional light rains or
snows from lower lakes to Lake Superior,
followed by falling temperature over upfollowed by falling temperature over up-per lakes, and by Tuesday over lower

Marine.

New York, Dec. I .- Arrived: Steamship New York, 1966. 1.—Arrived: Steamship Canada from London.

New York, Dec. 1.—The steamship Celtic from Liverpool Saturday, brought \$459,900 in American gold coin.

\$4.00,000, Dec. 1.—Steamship Westphalia from New York, has arrived out. Queenstown, Lec. 1.—Arrived steamship Germania, from New York.

Building Permits, The following building permits were issued by the city clerk during the month of November:

Herman Michael, two story frame dwelling house, on lot No. 236 Rockhill's add. Cost \$800.

M. W. Lauer, one and a half story frame honse on lot 315 Hanna's add. Cost \$400.

A icholas Heiney, two story frame house on lot 38 Hanna's add. Cost \$1,500.

J. A. Sperelsen, one atory frame house on lot No. 31 Hoagland & Whitems's add.

### SHERMAN.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Resumption of Specie Payments-Refunding the Bonded Debt.

The National Banks—The Le-gal Tender Law, Etc.

The following extracts comprise the most important portions of secretary Sherman's annual report:

ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879 ..\$137,250,042 7 From customs.. From internal revenue ............ 113,561,610 5 From sales of public lands..... 924,781 0 From sales of public lands..... From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks... From repayment of interest 6,747,500 3 1,100,871 60 2,136,051 7

181,128 8 From premium on loans ..... From profits on coinage, etc., From revenues of the District of Columbia...... From miscellaneous sources. 2,924,938 6

and improvements at navy 

Total ordinary expenses .... \$265.947.883 paley said he did not advise non-payment of exorbitant rents. Resolutions were exorbitant rents. Resolutions are exorbitant rents are passed, all condenming the actions of To the redemption of fractional 705,162 8

6,124,024 7 in the treasury .... 

1,340,246 67 1,234,176 54 2,58**0**,440 10 In profits on coinage ... In miscellaneous items.. There was a decrease of \$647,853.94, as fol-

In proceeds of sales of govern-

2,827,074 35 In the civil and miscellaneous 12,563,851 93 There was a decrease of \$2,240,174.53 in the navy department, making a net increase in the expenditures of \$29,983.556.73.

FISCAL YEAR 1880. For the present fiscal year the revenue actual and estimated, will be as follows: RECEIPTS.

1		For the re-		
!	For the quar-			
	ter ended on			
	Sept.30, 1879,	the year,		
1	actual.	estimated.		
For customs	8 44.083.497 93	\$107,916,502.07		
From internal	3 11,000,101 00	2201,020,000		
revenue	29,409,691 81	86,590,308 19		
From sales of		, ,		
public lands	117,383 61	882,616 39		
From tax on cir-				
culation and				
deposits of na-				
tional banks	3,360,569 60	3,389,430 40		
From payment	,,.	, ,		
of interest by				
Pacific railway				
companies	252,427 46	1,247,572 51		
From customs	•	, ,		
fees, fines, pen-				
alties, etc	239,579 26	860,420 74		
From fees, con.	,			
sular letters,				
patents & lands	506,864 29	1,693,135 71		
From proceeds				
of sales of		İ		
govern ment	55,881 18	44,118 82		
property		14,110 02		
From profits on		2,030,513 91		
coinage, etc		2,000,710 07		
From revenues		Į		
of the District		1,461,185 9		
of Columbia	230,001 00	1,101,100 1		
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264,000,000

Leaving a remainder of......

FISCAL YEAR 1881. The revenues of the fiscal year ending From internal revenue...... From sales of public lands.... From tax on circulation and de-6,750,000

ties, etc. From fees, consular letters pat-ent, and lands. From proceeds of sales of government property...... rom miscellaneous sources..

Public works, treasury department....... War department. avy department... nterior department ... Department of agriculture..... 

Miscellaneous.

bly be exausted by additional appropria ably be exacted by additional appropria-tions. Should congress increase the ap-propriations beyond this limit, or repeal or reduce existing taxes; other sources of revenue must be provided. Should this course be determined upon,—which, how-

ever, the secretary does not reccomend,— he would suggest, as a means of meeting the deticiency, the restoration of a moder-art duty on tea and coffee and the levying of an internal tax on manufacturers of ppium, as hereinafter more fully stated. THE SINKING FUND.

The secretary calls the attention of con-

The secretary calls the attention of congress in this connection to the acts of Feb. 25.1862, and July 14, 1870, requiring the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States within each fiscal year after the 1st day July, 1862, to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest in like manner to be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the secretary of the treasmry may from time to time direct. These acts are regarded as imposing upon the secretary the duty of providing for the sinking fund out of the surplus revenues of the government. It has been impossible to comply with those requirements during the past few years, owing to the loss of revonus consequent upon the general depression of business throughout the country; but as the prospects for increased revenues enlarge with the renewed activity in all branches of industry it seems proper at this time to urge the importance of meeting the obligations created by these acts. It is estimated that \$39,828,225.72 will be required for this purpose during the next year. Approximation of the estimates of expenditures under its charge, and to that end the secretary invites careful consideration of the estimates of expenditures submitted by the several exocutive departments. Any appropriations beyond those actually demates of expenditures submitted by the several exocutive departments. Any appropriations beyond those actually asmanded for the necessities of the government will only impair the ability of the secretary to carry these laws into effect. With a view to promote economy, the secretary ventures to suggest for the consideration of the representative houses a permanent organization of an appropriation committee for each house, who shall have leave to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and

have leave to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all expenditures of the government; that rules be adopted by the respective houses limiting appropriation bills to items of appropriation, and excluding legistative provisions: that all appropriations, except for the interest of the public debt, be limited to a period not exceeding two years, and that teelr expenditure he irrictly confined to the period of time for which they are appropriated, and that all permanent and indefinite appropriation indefinite appropriation that for the public debt, be repealed. RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS,

available for resumption increased from \$133,508,804.50 to \$152,737,155.48. In accordance with the position taken in the last annual report, United States notes have been received, since Jan. 1 last, in payment of duties on imports. To meet the local demand for coin, in places other than New York city, persons applying have been paid silver coin for United States notes, the coin being delivered to them on established express lines free of expense, and for some time gold and silver coin has been freely paid out at the sub-treasuries upon current obligations of the government. There has been however, but little demand for coin, and United States notes and the circulating notes of national banks have been received and paid out at par with coin in all business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country. The specie standard thus happily secured, has given an impetus to all kinds of business. Many industries, greatly depressed since the panic of 1873, have revived, while increased activity has been shown in all branches of production, trade and commerce. Every preparation for a resumption was accompanied with increased business and confidence, and its consummation has been followed by a revival of protective industry unexampled in our previous history. It is made the duty of this department to maintain resumption, and for this purpose, in addition to the use of surplus revenue and the fund for resumption purposes, the secretary is authorized to issue, sell, and distion to the use of surplus revenue and the fund for resumption purposes, the secre-tary is authorized to issue, sell, and dis-pose of at not less than par in coin, either 4, 4%, or 5 percent bonds of the description set out in the refunding act approved July set out in the refunding act approved July 14, 1876. This act is based upon the idea that all the necessary expenditures of the government appropriated for by congress will be met by the current revenues, leaving the surplus revenues and the reserving the surplus for resumption. It is also provided by that act that the amount of United States notes to be redeemable on demand in coin shall be gradually reduced to the sum of \$300,000,000. The actapproved May 31, 1878, increases the maximum of United States notes upon which resump-

May 31, 1878, increases the maximum of United States notes upon which resumption is to be maintained to the sum of \$346,681.016, the amount outstanding at the date of the passage of the act. It also provides as follows:

And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be re-issued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

This act must be construed in connection with the provision of the constitution that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The reserve fund created by the ressumption act could not, without further legislation, be applied to the payment of current appropriations; nor without intrine legislation, be applied to the payment of current appropriations; nor is it to be presumed that congress will omit to provide ample revenues to meet such appropriations. Therefore, under the existing law the notes received

meet such appropriations. Therefore, under the existing law the notes received into the treasury in exchange for coin will always be available for the purchase of or exchange for coin or bullion. Any United States notes in the theasury may be exchanged for coin under the authority of section 3.700, revised statutes. When notes cannot be used at par for that purpose they must necessarily remain in the treasury. To avoid all uncertainty it is respectfully recommended that, by law, the resumption fund be specifically defined and set apart for the redemption of United States notes, and that the notes redeemed shall only be issued in exchange for, or purchase of, coin or bullion. The great convenience and easy transportation of notes has thus far enabled tha treasury to exchange them for coin or bullion at all the centres of production of gold and silver in this country, and also to pay for large sums of foreign coin at the assay office in New York without any meterial draft on the resamption fund, and it is believed that this voluntary exchange will, in ordinary times, turnish the treasury with all the coin necessary. It would be only in an emergency not easy to forsee, and not likely to arise, that the power to self bonds for resumption purpose would be exercised; but it should be preserved to meet any extraordinary demand for the redemption of notes which might possibly meet any extraordinary demand for the redemption of notes which might possibly occur. The secretary is, therefore of the occur. The secretary is, therefore of the opinion that the provisions of the existing law are ample to enable the departing law are ample to enable the department to maintain resumption, even upon the present volume of United States notes. In view, however, of the large inflow of silver into the country and the big price of public securities, it would seem a favorable time to invest a portion of the sinking fund in United States note, to be retired and canceled, and in this way gradually to reduce the maximum of such notes to \$300,000,000, the amount fixed by the resumption act.

symption act.
The secretary respectfully calls the attention of congress to the question whether United States notes ought still to be a legal tender in the payment of debts. The power of congress to make them such was power of congress to make them such was assumed by congress during the war, and was upheld by the supreme court. The power to reissue them in time of peace after they were once redeemed is still contested in that court. Prior to 1862 only gold and silver were a legal tender. Bullion was deposited by private individuals in the mint and coined into convenient forms and designs, indicating weight and fineness. Paper money is a promise to pay such coin. No constitutional objection is raised against the issue of notes not bearing interest to be used as part of the circulating medium. The chief objection to the emission of paper money by the government grows out of the legal fender clause, for without this the United States note would be measured by its convenience in use, its safety, and its prompt redemption. In war, and during a grave public extgency, other considerations may public exigency, other considerations may properly prevail; but if it would seem that during peace, and especially during times of prosperity bad surplus revenue,

properly prevail; but if it would seem that during peace, and especially during times of prosperity bnd surplus revenue, the gromissory note of the United States ought to stand like any other promissory note of the United States ought to stand like any other promissory note, it should be aurant noney only by being promptly redeemed in coin on demand. The note of the United States is now received for all public dues. It is care fully limited in amount, it is promptly redeemed on demand, and ample reserves in coin are provided to give confidence in and security for such is confidence and to create fears of over-issue. It would seem, therefore, that now and during the maintenance of resumption, it is useless and objectionable assertion of power, which congress might now repeal, on the ground of expediency alone. When it is considered that its constitutionally is seriously contested, and that more its nature it is subject to grave abuse, it would now appear to be wise to withdraw the exercise of such a power, leaving it in receive to be again resorted to in such a peace of ward or grave concretely as existed to load. The government derives an advantage may be secured without the exercise of questionable prover their convenience in use and itemperation redemption in coin on demand. This mutual advantage may be secured without the exercise of questionable prover. Nor need any inconvenience area from the repeal of the legal tender clause as to future contracts. Contracting parties may stipulate for either gold or silver coin on the exercise of questionable prover, and such presumption would exist that the parties contemplated payment, in during the properly declared by law, and the contracts, and parties contemplated payment, in during the properly d

RECUMPING.

On the 23d of November, 1878, at which date the regarding transactions were brought in the last annual report, there had been issued of 4 per cant, chasols for refunding purposes \$144,740,300, and there remained at tiget line hands redeemable, as follows:

Authorising act, rate of interest amount March 3, 1865, 6 per cent \$371,424,800 June 14, 1858, 5 per cent...

March 3, 1864 (10-40's), 5 per cent., 194,566,500 \$556,251,100 In that report the attention of congress was called to the three months' public notice required by law to be given to holders of bonds called for redemption, with the recommendation that the law be so modified that the notice be, at the discretization of the second of

with the recommendation that the law be so modified that the notice be, at the discretion of the sccretary, not less than ten days nor more than three months. As no action was taken upon this recommendation, on Jan. 1, 1879, the 4 per cent. loan was offered to the public without changing the period of the notice, and in view of the practical effect of resumption, the secretary offered to receive 1 nited States notes in payment for the bonds sold. The bonds were rapidly sold in this country, and the resulting redemptions of 5-20%, many of which were held in Europe, rendered desirable the sale of the bonds in London sufficient to prevent the shipment of gold from this country. To attain this object a contract was made, on the 23d day of January, 1879, with certain banks and bankers, under which they agreed to subscribe at once for \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, with the option of taking \$15,000,000,000 more by monthly subscriptions of \$5,000,000 during April, May and June. On the part of the government the bonds were delivered free of charge in London, at which place an agency was to be maintained during the continuance of the contract. Under this contract \$15,000,000 of the secretary offered to exchange 4 per cent, bonds for uncalled 5-20's. The amount of 5-20's so exchanged was \$806,000. On March 4 notice was given that when the remaining 5-20's should be covered by On March 4 notice was given that when the remaining 5-20's should be covered by subscriptions the sale of 4 per cents for re-funding the 10-40 bonds would probably be made upon less favorable terms to the purchasers, owing partly to fears that the neavy payments, falling due in April and May would create a disturbance in the money market. There was a falling off in the sales of bonds during the month of March. Measures were successfully taken

March. Measures were successfully taken by the department to secure the adjustment of the accounts of the purchaser of the bonds without embarrassment to the business interests of the country. On the morning of April 4 the amount of outstanding 5-20's not covered by subscriptions to the 4 per cents was \$59,565,700. Fefore the close of business on that day subscriptions were received sufficient to refund the remaining 5-20's, and in accordance with previous notice, the offer of Jan. 1 was rescinded. Additional subscriptions were received and rejected scriptions were received and rejected amounting to \$60,919,800. The refiniding o amounting to \$60,919,800. The refunding of the 5-20's having been accomplished, and no other 6 per cent, bonds being redeemable, on April 16, \$150,000,000 of the 1 per cent, bonds were offered at a premium of 15 of 1 per cent, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of the 5 per cent, bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1861, known as 10-40's, reserving the residue, \$44,566,300 necessary for the redemption of the entire loan for the conversion of refunding certificates offered at the same funding certificates offered at the same time. The 4 per cent, bonds were also of-fered in exchange for any outstanding un-called 10-40 bonds. On the following day subscriptions—amounting to \$149,389,656 were received and accepted, and \$34,755,008 received and the offers of the 4 per

subscriptions amounting to \$149,389,650 were received and accepted, and \$34,755,000 received and the offers of the 4 per cean; bonds were withdrawn. One subscription for \$49,000,000 of the certificates was also received and declined, the evident purpose of the law authorizing the issue of these certificates being to cause, as far as practicable, a distribution of the public debt among the people.

Exchanges were also made in the amount of \$2,089,500. On April 21 a call was made for the remainder of the 10-10 bonds, and on the 25d a call was made for \$250,000. Ioan of 1858, thus completing the redemption of all outstanding restcomable bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. On March 12, 1879, independent treasury officers were autorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1879, at par for awful money, and the treasurer of the United States was authorized to issue them upon the certificate of any national bank designated for that purdose. To facilitate and distribute the sale of these certificates national banks and public officers were invited to become depositives for this purpose, as authorized and orovided by sections 3,659 and 5,152, Revised Statute of the United States. Each certificate was prepared in the denomina-Revised Statute of the United States, Each Revised Statute of the United States. Each certificate was prepared in the denomination of \$19, and bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum from April 1, 1879, at which thus the quarterly interest began on the 4 per cent, bonds into which the certificates were convertable in sums of \$50 as its multiples. Any person subscribing could, at his option, have the certificates registered in his name in the books of the department immediately on the auvance by the department of the price of the 4 per cent bonds in \$1.50 ff per cent, above pay. The demand for these certificates greatly increased. Offers for them at a premium corresponding to the premium on the bonds into which they were convertable were received, but the act under which they were issued not only authorized but directed them to be issued in exchange for lawful money, thus apparently preventing the sale of figure at a premium, and the offers were therefore declined. To bring them within the reach of small investers, on and after April 1, their sale was restricted to independent treasury officers and public officers bonded for that purpose, and to sums not exceeding \$100. At one time evasions of the intent of the law and instructions; however, with a view of immediate conversion of the certificates into bonds, soon became evident, and on Apail 2a, the officers them when such evasion was manitest. All the same time commissions on the sales in large amounts were grately judgly, at, and the conversion of the certificates was postponed until July 1, 1879. The entire amount was, however, disposed of as rapidly as the certificates could be prepared and before the close of the slacal year. In response to the invinition to become depositaries for sale of these certificates, 509 public efficers and 76 national lamks were designated for the purpose, and engaged in the sales. The certificates were sold as follows: certificate was prepared in the denomina-tion of \$19, and bore interest at the rate of

designated for the purpose, and engaged in the sales. The certificates were sold as

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the comptroller of the surrency gives complete statistics relative to the operations of the potional banking system, from its organization until the pre-sent time; the number of banks in operation an October 2nd of the present year, the date of their laif reports, was 2,048, a. at the aggregate capital \$45, 107,365; surplus, \$114,786,528; including third states coin and certicates, \$12,177,731 23; legal tender notes, including United States certificates, \$95,973,40; loans, \$875,731,23; certificates, \$95,973,40; loans, \$875,613,107. The total circulation out standing on November 1st was \$337,181,418. Among the subjects discussed in the reports are the relations which have existed between the national banks and the government in the restnaption of resumption of specie payments and in the funding of the public debt. In both of these important fingaliational banks has been of essential service to the government. The banks, is the aggregate, have constantly begot on bandas reserves nearly one tailed of the THE NATIONAL BANKS.

callifornia Apricots.

The banks is been of essential service to the government. The banks, in the aggregate, have coastantly kept on handas reserves nearly one tailed of the entire amount of legal is adder notes our standing, which tresher with the coint is much in excess of the amount of the reserves, required by law. They have composite to purposes more than english of the intract-bearing bebt of the first estates. They have have maintained their legal reserves in the testing bebt of the first estates in the treasury set the redemption of their circulations could without failure or unlar, at their exp. has, has their exp. has, has their exp. has, he this mode expensions have been made become an extending from 1872 and if the example of the extent of the business seques which they have the first of the business seques and prevalent from 1872 and if the example of the extent tailed and the devidence without half to pass; and by the noticeable aimibution from year to war. The aggregate capital and exposits of banks other than national banks other than and such refer to these banks as could be obtained from the officers who have charge of the execution of banking laws in the different states. The very large taxes paid by national banks to the anitional banks to the anition of their circulation of banking laws in the different states. The very large taxes paid by national banks to the anitional banks to

burden of taxation, and, in the aggregate, are more than the interest at 4 percent on their entire circulation. Thus the large amount of non-taxable United States bonds held by them became taxable, and these taxes are in effect paid for the franchise they enjoy of issuing circub ting notes. The cost of liquidating the affairs of national banks, which have been placed in the hands of receivers since the establishment of the system is, for the first time, given in the report, and will serve to correct the impression which has to some extent prevailed, that too great a portion of the assets of such banks has been expended in the settlement of their affairs. Tables are also given, showing the loss to depositors, and also other creditors, through the insolvency of national banks, and these losses are compared with similar losses incurred by the creditors of insolvent banks other than national, and the comparison is extremely favorable to the national system. The circulation of the banks other than national, and the comparison is extremely tavorable to the national system. The circulation of the banks, which, since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, has largely decreased, is now increasing in its aggregate amount, showing that the system responds prompty to the varying requirements of business. The advantages of this system over any system of banks hitherto devised are that their circulating notes are secured that their circulating notes are secured beyond peradventure of loss; they are of universal credit in the country wherever issued; they are more perfectly protected from counterfaiting; they equal exchanges between distant parts of the country; they are promptly redeemed on country; they are promptly redeemed on ciemand at one common place; the banks are subject to a strict and vigilant surveil-lance by independent officers of the gov-ernment; their condition is frequently made known to the public, and they conmade known to the public, and they contribute a very large percentage of their profits in the way of taxes. A system of banking that, after an existence of sixteen years, through periods of great inflation and great depression, has produced such results, may fairly appeal for the confidence and support of congress.

# PRESENTS! New Year Gifts!

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### CATS-UP

### HAYES.

Annual Message of the De Facto President.

Congratulations Upon the Revival of Business.

Resumption fand the Refunding of the Public Debt . Considered.

Foreign Affairs -- Divil Service Reform-The Indians--Mormonism, Etc.

Fellow-Citizens of the Schate and House of Representatives?
The members of the forty-sixth congress have assembled in their first regular session under circumstances calling for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and unusual measure of national prosperity which we now enjoy. which we now enjoy.

RESUMPTION.

which we now enjoy.

RESUMPTION.

The most interesting events which have occurred in our pulic against since my last annual message to congressare connected with the financial operations of the government directly affecting the business interests of the country. I congratulate congress on the successful execution of the resumption act. At the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law, United States notes began to be redeemed in coin. Since the first of January last they have been premptly redeemed on presentation, and in all business transactions, public and giviate, in all parts of the country, they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposited to coin and builion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes redeemed to United States notes redeemed to shout \$40,000,000.

The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great re-

United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about \$40,000,000.

The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a curretuy equivalent in value to the atoney of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold, from the 1st of July last, to Nov. 15, to the amount of about \$59,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the government bearing only four percent interest have been sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off all of the national debt which was redeemable under present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt, since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small soms, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is \$782,121,700, of which \$500. The amount of our errent bends, and, by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, about \$11,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this inportant reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by congress during its present session.

COINAGE.

The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States, during the last fiscal year was \$40,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars, since the passage of the act for that purpose, up to Nov. 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which \$12,700,344 have been issued from the treasure and are now in circulation. treasury and are now in circulation, and \$32,300,506 are still in possession

and ap2,000,000 are still in possession of the government.

The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe, to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and siles in the recentled power of and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply, during the coming year, its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being milituries and already less than market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coincd without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will, if coined without limit, some became the sole standard of value. ne wir, it comed without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world.

DESIDEMENT OF LEGAL TEXAURE The retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contract, is

er and duty of the government, and the interest and security of the peope. It is my firm conviction that he issue of legal tender paper money based whoffy upon the anthority and credit of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution, and a citalition of found financial principles. The issue of United Sales neers during the infectivit war with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent poil. The circulation of these nows in paper money, for any profitated period of time after the Secomplishment of this priprice, was not contemplated by the er and duty of the government, and time after the accomplishment of this prigiste, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were fished. They enticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The 'policy of the United States, sreadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution, has been to avoid the constitution, has been to avoid

areadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when, from necessity in time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on the return of seven as rapidly as possible. With this riew, and for this purpose, it is recommended that the existing have for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty thin be placed on tea and extend a day the mot enhance the price of those arrives to the consumer, and which will add several millions of dellars annually to the treasury. scrementy, the treasury, POLYGANY.

The continued deliberate violation by a large lithinger of the prominent and influential citizens of the terri-tory of Unh of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punish-States for the presention and punishment of polygamy demands the attention of every department of the government. This territory has a population stiffcient to entitle it to admission as a state, and the general interests of the nation, as well at the welfare of the citizans of the territory, central is attacked? From the territory central is attacked? require its advance from the territorial form of government to the respon viai form of government to the responsibilities and privileges of a state. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah in very considerable number uphold a practice which is condemned as a trime by the laws of all vivilized communities throughput the world.

out the world.

The law for the suppression of this offence was enacted with great branimity by congress fibre than seventeen years ago, but has remained in the territory of Urah, because of the peculiar difficulties attending its caferement. The opinion widely prevailed among the citizens of Urah that the law was in sontrayertion of the constitu-The opinion widely prevailed among the citizens of Ulah that the law was in contravention of the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom. This objection is now removed. The supreme court of the United States has decided the law to be within the legislative power of congress, and binding us arrule of action for all who reside within the territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectively executed. If not sufficiently stringent in its provisions it should be amended, and, in aid of the purpose in view, I recummend that more comprehensive and more scarching methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime be provided. If necessary to secure obedience to the law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the territories of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the territories of the rights and reviewed the more compose the enforcement of the law on this subject. or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject.

ELECTIONS AND SUFFRAGE.

The elections of the past year, though occupied only with state of-fices, have not failed to elicit in the political discussions which attended lices, have not failed to clicit in the political discussions which attended them all over the country, new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country lowards a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective framehise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of national and state authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeni of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public apinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional and state attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and and the same thing, and carry with them unchalenged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens of every part of the cauatry, however much they may be divided in opinions on other political subjects, to unite in compelling obetience to the existing laws aimed at the protection of the right of suffrage. I respectfully urge upon congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown and which it is within its power to remedy. I again invoke the co-operation of the executive and legislative authorities of the states in this great

authorities of the states in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest If the public mind can be set at rest on this parameunt question of popular rights, no serious obstacle will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country, or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. In a former message I invited the

attention of congress to the subject of the reformation of the civil service of the government, and expressed the intention of transmitting to congress a step to be taken in our progress to-wards a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the polias early as practicable a report upon this subject by the chairman of the civil service commission. this

In view of the facts that, during a considerable period, the government of Great Britain has been desling with administrative problems and abused, in various particularly subjects those presented in this country, and that in recent years the measures adopted we'r, understood to have been enterior and in every respect highly satisfactory. I thought it desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and accordingly requested the chairman of the civil service to the desired and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired been an elaborate and comprehensive report.

The report sets forth the history of The report sets forth the history of the day and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired been an elaborate and comprehensive report.

The print sets forth the history of the partism-spoils system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary partisment, and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary partisment, and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary partisment that the readom of cleetions. It shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are defined on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with oreal advantage, best details interest and various then the superintendence of a single commission, have with oreal advantage, best details the area and various of the superintendence of a single commission to almost Touchttons of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country, and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation, and the omission of congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the compulsation been postponed that the present time. It is herewith transmitted to congress. While the profers measures of any an conditions of admission to almost

While the reform measures of another government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to influence, to the extent to which their intrinsic wisdom and their adaptation to our institutions and social life mag comment them to our consideration.

The views I have herefolore expressed concerning the detects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged except in so far remain unchanged except in so far re-While the reform measures of

abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged, except in so far as an enlarged experience has deopened my sense of the duty both of officers and of the people, thereiselves to the operate for their rethoval. The glave civils and perils of a partisan spoils system of appointment to office and of office tenure, are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great spread of the properties in the proprise of depurtment. nized. In the resolutions of the great parties, in the reports of departments, in the debates and proceedings of congress, in the messages of executives, the gravity of these evils has been pointed out and the need of their reform has been admitted. To command the necessary support, every mensure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the leasthy existence of great parties, which are indivitable and

nevitable and
ESSENTIAL IN A PHIEL STATE.
When the people have approved a
policy at a national election, conidence on the part of the offiers they
have selected, and of the advisers who,
in accordance with our political institutions chould be conserted in

fidence on the part of the offiers they have selected, and of the advisers who, in accordance with our political institutions, should be consulted, in the policy which it is their duty to carry into effect, is indispensable. It is eminently proper that they should explain it before the people, as well as illustrate its spirit in the performance of their official duties.

Very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the civil service. Their responsibility is to their superiors in official position. It is their duty to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is devolved, and their best public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of parisan politics. Their duties are the same, whatever purty is in power and whatever policy prevails. As a consequence, it follows that their tenure of office should not depend on the prevalence of any party, but should be determined by their capacity to serve the people most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan interests. The same considerations that should gororn the tenure, should also prevail in the appointment, discipline and removal of these subordinates. The aumoval of these subordinates. The aumoval of these subordinates. The aumoval of these subordinates. The he appointment, discipline and re-noval of these subordinates. The aumoval of these subordinates. And au-thority of appointment and removal is not a perquisite, which may be us-ed to aid a friend or reward apartisan, but is a trust to be experised in the public interest, under all the sanctions which attend the obligation to apply the public finds. the public funds

ONLY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES. ONLY FOR PUBLIC PURCOSES.
Every citizen has an equal right to
the honor and profit of entering the
public service of his country. The
only just ground of discrimination is
the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service most useful to the people. Except in cases he has to make that sorvice most useful to the people. Except in cases where, upon just and recognized principles, as upon the theory of pensions, oilices and promotions are bestowed as rowards for past services, their bestowal upon any theory which disregards personal merit, is an act of injustice to the citizen, as well as a breach of that trust subject to which the appointing power is held.

In the light of these principles, it becomes of great importance to pro-

ing those qualifications to which are pointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such means is not only to deny the opportunity of accertaining the facts upon which the most righteous claim to office depends, but, of necessity, to discourage all worthy aspirants, by handing over appointments and removals, to mere influence and favoritism. If it is the right of the worthiest claimant to gain the appointment, and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal littless for office must be an important and permanent function of every just and wise government. It has long since become impossible, in the great offices, for those having the duty of nomination and appointment, to personally examination in the test individual qualifications. and appointment, to personally exam-ine into the individual qualifications of more than a small preportion of those seeking office; and with the en-

proportion must continue to become less.

In the earlier years of the govern-

rests upon the president, and it is my purpose to do what is within my power of the advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely and rapidly bring about that radical change of system essential to make out attainistrative methods suisfactory to a free and intelligent people. By a proper exercise of authority it is in the power of the executive to do much to promote side a reform. But it of the best of the change of system considerate in the part of congress and considerate side of the part of congress and considerate side in the part of congress and considerate people. Iteforms which challenges the generally accepted theories of parties, and demend changes in the methods of departments, are not the work of a and demend changes in the methods of departments, are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be hid in sound principles, and in an experience which demanstrates their wisdom and exposes the errors of their adversaries. Every worthy biner desires to make his offerin witting again and an honor to his country, but the people themselves, far more than their officers in public stations, are interested in a pure, economtions, are interested in a pure, econom ical and vigorous administration. By laws enacted in 1858 and 1855.

leaf and vigorous administration. By laws enacted in 1858 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the tevised suttings, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the several subordinate grades in the great departments was condenned, and examinations as to capacity, to be conducted by departmental boards of examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public civities. These statutes are a decision by congress that examinations of some sort, us to attainments and civipacity, are essential to the well-being of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official layor and partisan influence, or comm in right and merit work to control the access to the examination. were to control the access to the exominations. In practice, these ex-aminations have not always been open to worthy persons generally, who might wish to be examined.

OFFICIAL FAVORITISM

open to worthy persons generally, who might wish to be examined.

OFFIGIAL PAYORITISM

and partisan indicence, as a rule, appear to have designated those who alone were permitted to go before the examining-boards, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence, the standard of admission fell below that which the public interest demanded. It was also almost inevitable that a system which provided for various separate boards of examiners, with no common supervision of uniform method of procedure, should result in confusion, inconsistency, and inadequate tests of capacity highly detrimental to the public interest. A further and more radical change was obviously required.

In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that "there is no duty which so much embarrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not oven fit men for the public places. The selevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." Congress accordingly passed the act approved March 3, 1871, "to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereot," giving the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate agoivil service reform.

Acting under this statute, which was interpreted as intended to secure a system of just and effectual examinations under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent, persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal upon the discharge of their duties, prepared, with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, the requirements of

who entered with zear upon the dis-charge of their duties, prepared, with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, the regu-latious contemplated, and took charge of the examinations, and who, in their capacity as a board, have been known as the

"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION." Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for the compensa-tion and for the expense of carrying on the work of the commission.

the appointing power is held.

In the light of these principles, it becomes of great importance to provide just and adequate means, especially for every department, and large administrative office, where personal discrimination on the part of its head is not practicable, for ascertaining those qualifications to which appointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such unity of severe

At sustained by congress, I have mo doubt his ries can, after the experience patter, by a first the experience patter, be so improved and officed us to more marginal to the executive, mean bars of congres, and the heads of departments, from inducenes prejudited to good administration. The roles, as they have the confidence of the effect of the experience of the exhibit the ordinates of the exhibit and the rolling of the experiments, and in that ordinates of the exhibit and their ordinates of their ordinates of their ordinates of the exhibit and their ordinates of the exhibit and their ordinates of their ordinates ordinates ordinates ordinates or ordinates or ordinates or ordinates or

And in the annual message of De-

And in the annual message of December of the same year similar views are expressed, and an appropriation for continuing the work of the commission was again advised.

The appropriation was not made, and as a consequence, the active work of the commission was suspended, leaving the commission itself still in existence. Without the means, therefore, of causing qualification to be tested in any systematic manner, or of securing for the public service the advantages of competition upon any exexistence. Without the means, therefore, of causing qualification to be fore, of causing qualification to be treated in any systematic manner, or of the local laws of the martime prosecuring for the public service the advantages of competition upon any examinges of competition upon any examines and the netion of pravincial authorities, deemed to be in deroga-

tensive plan, I recommended in my annual message of December, 1877, the making of an appropriation for the resumption of the work of the ommesea. In the meantime; however, COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

under many timba. Passments have under many embarassments have been conducted within limited spheres in the executive departments in Washington, and in a number of the custom houses and post offices of the principal cities of the country, with a view to frighter test their effects, and, to very instance, they have been found to be as salutary as they are strictly to first properties. stated to have been under the admin-istration of my predecessor. It think the economy, purity, and efficiency of the public service would be greatly pro-moted by their systematic introduc-tion, wherever practicable, throughout the entire civil service of the govern-ment, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform justics.

justice.

Reports from the secretary of the interior, from the postmaster-general, from the postmaster in the city of Nett York, where such examinations Rett York, where such examinations have been sonietine on trind, and also from the collector of the port, the naval officer, and the surveyor in that city, and from the postmusters and collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has, in various ways, contributed to improve the public service.

The reports show that the results have been substitute in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rules cannot fail to be of decided benefit to the service.

The reports of the government offi-ers, in the

cers, in CITY OF NEW YORK

cers, in the CITY OF NEW YORK cers, in the CITY OF NEW YORK cers, in the CITY OF NEW YORK capeably, bear decided testimony to the utility of open conspective officers, showing that "these examinations, and the excellent qualifications of those admitted to the service through them, have had a marked incidental effect tron the persons previously in the service, and particularly upon those aspiring to promotion! There has been, on the part of these latter, an increasion interest in the work, and a desire to extend acquaintance with it beyond the particular desk occupied, and thus the morale of the entire force has been raised. \* \* \* The examinations have been attended by many citizens who have had an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the scope and character of the tests and the method of determining the results, and those visitors have, without exception, approved the method employed, and several of them have publicly attested their favorable opinion."

Upon such considerations, I deem it my duty to renew the reeminmendation contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting congress to make the necessary appropriation for the resumption of the work of the civil service commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a maderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the commission, as the executive may direct. I am convinced that if a just and adequate test of morit is enforced for admission to the public service and in making promotions, such abuses as removals without good cause and partical and official interference with the proper exercise of the appointing powor, will in largo measure disappear.

proper exercise of the appointing power, will in largo measure disappear.

There are other

ADMINISTRATIVE ABUSES to which the attention of congress should be asked in this connection. Mere partisan appointments, and the constant peril of removal without cause, very naturally lead to an absorbing and mischievous political activity, on the part of those thus appointed, which not only interferes with the fue discharge of olicial duty, but is incompatible with the freedom of elections. Not without warrant, in the views of several of my predecessors in the presidential office, and directly within the law of 1871, already cited, I. endeavored, by regulation, made on the 22nd day of June, 1877, to put some reasonable limits to such abuses. It may not be easy, and it may never perhaps be necessary, to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of federal officers. But while their right to hold and freely express their opinions cannot be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their office to enforce their official duties, nor to use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions, or to curre the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy, quite anadagous to those which to which the attention of congress should be asked in this connection

of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy, quite analogous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppression of the private citizen, impose upon the government the duty of protecting its officers and agents from arbitrary exactions. In whatever aspect considered, the practice of racking layers for narty curroses, upever aspect considered, the principle of making lovies, for party purposes, upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country. Though an officer should he as free as any other citizen to give his own money in aid of his opinions or his party, he should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. If salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officer, it is cross injustice to lovy a twu upon is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the

order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds.

I reconnuced, therefore, such a revision and extension of present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment the pratection with which a great and callightened nation should guard those who are faithful in its service.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES have continued peaceful. With Great Britain there are still

pared.

Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examinations, the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will at once be brought to the attribution of the British government with a Yee'y to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only tentyfornity adjusted by the treaty of Washington.

Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom.

Some correspondence has also oc-

The United Kingdom.

Some correspondence has also occurred with regard to the rescue and saving of life and property upon the lakes, which has resulted in important modifications of the provinus regulations of the Dominion government on the subject, in the interest of humanity and comparer.

on the shoper, in the interest of the mainty and commerce.

In accordance with the joint resolution of the last session of congress, commissioners were appointed to represent the United States at the TWO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS in Australia, one of which is now in progress at Sydnoy, and the other to be held next year at Melbourne. A desire has been expressed by our merchanis and manufacturers interested in the important and growing trade with Australia, that an increased prowigh Austrain, that the interested py-yisloft should be made by congress for the representation of our industries at the Melbourns exhibition of next year, and the subject is respectfully submitted to your favorable consider-

aubmitted to your lavorate consideration.

The assent of the government has been given to the landing, on the coast of Morseluzsetts, of a new and independent statisation tier and independent statisation tier french island of St. Pierre, and this country, subject to any future legislation of congress on the subject. The conditions imposed, before allowing this connection with our shores to be established, are unch as its secure its competition with on the subject. The conditions imposed, before allowing this connection with our shores to be established, are such as to seame its competition with any existing or fitting lines of marine cable, and perclude analyzamation therewith, to provide for entire equality of rights to our government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and prevent any exclusive possession of the privilege as accorded by France to the disadvantage of any future cable communication between France and the United States which may be projected and necomplished by our citizens. An important reduction of the present rates of cubic communication with Europe, felt to be too burdensome to the interests of our commerce, must necessarily flow from the establishment of this competing line.

The attention of congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulation by congress of the whole subject of transmarine cables by my predecessor in his message of Dec. 7, 1875, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the importance of congressional action in this matter.

The questions of grave importance

The questions of grave importance with Spain, growing out of the incidents of the

CUBAN INSURRECTION

cente of the

CUBAN INSURRECTION

have been, for the most part, happily
and honorably settled. It may reasonably be authorized that the commission now sitting in Washington,
for the decision of private cases in
this connection, will soon be able to
bring its lubors to a conclusion.

The long standing question of East
Florida claims has lately been renewed
as a subject of correspondence, and
may possibly require congressional
action for its final disposition.

A treaty with the Netherlands, with
respect to consular rights and privileges, similar to those with other powers, has been signed and ratified, and
the ratifications were exchanged on
the 31st of July last. Negotiations
for extradition treaties with the
Netherlands and with Donmark are
movin progress.

Netherlands and with Denmark are now in progress.

Some questions with Switzerland, in regard to pumper and convict emigrants, have arisen, but it is not doubted that they will be arranged upon a just and satisfactory basis. A question has also occurred with respect to an asserted claim by Swiss municipal authorities to exercise tutelage over persons and property of Swisa' citizene naturalized in this country. It is nossible this may re-Swiss country. It is possible tun-quire adjustment by treaty. With the GEEMAN EMPIRE It is possible this may re-

GEFMAN EMPIRE
frequent questions arise in connection with the subjects of maturalization and expatriation; but the imperial government has constantly manifested a desire to strictly maintain and comply with all treaty stiputations in regard to them.

In causequence of the omission of congress to provide for a diplomatic representative at Athens, the legation to Greece has been withdrawn. There is now no channel of diplomatic complication between the two coun-

monication between the two countries, and the expediency of providing for one, in some form, is submitted to

for one, in some form, is summered congress.

Relations with Austria, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and Bogium continue amicable, and marked by no incident of especial importance.

A change of the personal head of the government of Egypt has taken place. No change, however, has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the United States. The action of the Egyptian government in presenting to the city of New York one of the ameient obelishs, which possess such historic interest, is highly appreciated as a generous mark of international of the mercane relationship in the control of the property should such instoric tuterest, is many appro-ciated as a generous mark of interna-tional regard. If prosperity should attend the enterprise of its transporta-tion according to the Atlantic, its crection-in a conspicuous position in the chief commercial city of the nation will soon he accomplished.

The treaty recently made between

tion of fights secured by treaty to American fisherinem. The United States minister in London has been instructed to present a dentified for \$105.305.305.20 in view of the damisjest received by American citizens at Fortune Bay on the 6th day of January, 1878. The subject has been taken is to consideration by the British government, and are sarly reply is anticipated.

Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examinations, the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by this government, at in excess of strictly just demands, should in some form by treaty, will at once be brought to the offered of the British government of the British government.

CHTEA

has signified its willinguess to consider the question of the amignition of its subjects to the United States with a dispassionate fairness, sant to co-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding and will be pressed with diligence.

A question having arisen between China and Japan about the Lew Chew Islands, the United States Government has taken measures to inform those powers of its readiness to extend its good offices for the mainlenance of peace, if they shall mutually deem it desirable, and find it practicable to avail themselves of the profier.

It is a gratification to be able to announce that, through the judicious and energetic action of the military communities of the two nations on each side of the Rio Grande under

and energetic action of the military commanders of the two nations on each side of the Rio Grande, under the instructions of their respective governments, raids and depre-latious lave greatly decreased, and, in the localities where formerly most destructive, have now almost wholly ceased. In view of this result, I entertain a confident expectation that the prevalence of quiet on the border will smodification of the present orders to our military commanders as to crossing the border, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries.

The third installment of the AVARD AGAINST MENICO

AWARD AGAINST MEXICO

the peace of the two countries.
The third installment of the

AWARD AGAINST MEXICO
under the claims commission of July
i, 1885, was duly paid, and has been
put in course of a listribution in pursance of the act of congress providing
for the same. This satisfactory situation between the two countries leads
me to anticipate an expunsion of our
trade with Mexico and an increased
contribution of capital and industry
by our people to the develonment of
the great resources of that coantry. I
cartically commend to the wisd, mo of
congress the provision of satisable legislation looking to this result.

Diplomatic intercourse with Colonabia is again fully restored by the arrival of a minister from that country to
the United States. This is especially
fortunate in view of the fact that the
question of an inter-occanic canal has
recently assumed a new and importans aspect, and is now under discussion with the Central American countries through whose territory the canal,
by the Nicaragua route, would have
to pass. It is trusted that enlightened
statesmanship on their part will see
that the carly prosecution of such a
work will largely curve to the benefit,
not only of their own citizens and
those of the United States, but of the
commerce of the vivilized world. It
is not doubted that should the work
be undertaken under the protective
auspices of the United States, pith
upon satisfactory concessions for the
right of way, and its security, by the
Central American governments, the
capital for its completion would be
readily furnished from this country
and Europe, which might, failing such
guarantees, prove inaccessible.

Diplomatic relations with Chili
have also been strengthened by the
reception of a minister from that country.

The war between Peru, Bolivin and
Chili still continues. The United

try.
The war between Peru, Bolivia and Chili still continues. The United States have not deemed it proper to interpose in the matter, further that to convey to all the governments concerned, the assurance that the friendly offices of the government of the United States for the restoration as

ly offices of the government of the United States for the restoration as peace upon an honorable basis will be extended, in case the belligerents shall exhibit a readiness to accept them.

Cordial relations continue with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and trade with those countries is improving. A provision for regular and more frequent mail communication, in our own ships, between the ports of this country and the nations of South America seems to me to deserve the attention of congress, as an essential precursor of an enlargement of our commerce with them, and an extension of our carrying trade.

A recent revolution in Venezuela has been followed by the establishment of a provisional government. This government has not yet been formally recognized, and it is deemed desirable to await the proposed action of the people, which is expected to give it the sanction of constitutional forms.

A naval vessel has been sout to the Samoun Islands, to make surveys and

A naval vessel has been sent to the Samoun Islands, to make surveys Samonn Islands, to muke surveys and take possession of the privileges ceded to the United States by Samon, in the harbor of Pago Pago. A coaling station is to be established there, which will be convenient and useful to the United States vessels.

The subject of opening diplomatic relations with

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA, now become independent-sovereignitics, is at present under consideration, and is the subject of diplomatic currespondence.

There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries, and it is believed that with judicions action in regard to its development it can and will be still more enhanced, and that American products and manufactures will find new and expanding markets. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subject, under the system now adopted, have resulted in system now adopted, have resulted in obtaining much valuable information, which has been and will continue to e laid before congress and the public

from time to time.

The third article of the treaty with Russia, of March 30, 1867, by which Russia, of March 30, 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States,

### HAYES.

Congratulations Upon the Re-1 with the capacity of legal tender bevival of Business.

Resumption fand the Refunding of the Public Debt . Considered.

Foreign Affairs -- Civil Service Re form--The Indians--Mormonism, Etc.

Fellow-Citizens of the sound and Hous of Representatives: The members of the forty sixth congress have assembled in their first regular exision under circumstances calling for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and unwhich we now enjoy.

RESUMPTION.

The most interesting events which have occurred in our pulic affairs since my last annual message to congress are connected with the financial operations of the government directly affecting the business interests of the country. I congratulate congress on the successful execution of the resumption act. At the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law, United States notes began to be redeemed in coin. Since the first ef January last they have been premptly States for the prosecution and punishredeemed on presentation, and in all business transactions, public and tion of every department of the gov-private, in all parts of the country, ernment. This territory has a popequivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in terests of the nation, as well se the exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the require its advance from the territovoluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very sibilities and privileges of a state. large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about \$40,000,000.

The resumption of specie pa, more has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agrihas also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the government bearing only four percent interest have been sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off all of the national saved annually by the process of refunding the debt, since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds largely in small sums, and the number of our citi-The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is \$792,121,700, of which \$500,-000,000 bears interest at the rate of five percent and the balance is in bonds bearing six percent interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four percent bonds, and, by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, about \$11,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by congress during its present session.

COINAGE. The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States, during the last fiscal year was \$40,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars, since the passage of the act for that purpose, up to Nov. 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which treasury and are now in circulation. and \$32,300,506 are still in possession of the government.

The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe, to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply, during the coming year, its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasury | the existing laws aimed at the proto suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than which experience has shown and the market value of the gold dollar, it which it is within its power to remeis obviously impracticable to maintain dy. I again invoke the co-operation them at par with each other if both of the executive and legislative are coined without limit. If the authorities of the states in this great cheaper coin is forced into circulation purpose. I am fully convinced that it will, if coined without limit, soon | if the public mind can be set at rest become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and thwart or delay the complete pacificasilver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the uni- eral diffusion of prosperity. versally recognized money of the

RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS.

cy and duty of the government, and the interest and security of the peo-re. It is my firm conviction that issue of legal tender paper money based whelly upon the au-Annual Message of the except in extreme emergency, is that in recent years the measures without warrant in the constituthority and credit of the government, those presented in this country, and tion, and a violation of Sound financial principles. The issue of United satisfactory, I thought it desirable to States needs during the inte civil war have fuller information upon the subtween private individuals was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these motes as paper been an elaborate and comprehensive time after the recomplishment of this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive time after the recomplishment of this purpose. tima after the accomplishment of this purpose, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period

consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided.
The policy of the United States, steadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when, from necessity in time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is recommended that the existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt usual measure of national prosperity within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by

congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on tea and roffee, which will not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer, and which will add several millions of dollars annually to the treasury.

POLYGAMY.

The continued delirerate violation by a large unmoer of the prominent and influential citizens of the territory of Utah of the laws of the United ment of polygamy demands the attenernment. This territory has a popthey are received and paid out as the ulation sufficient to entitle it to admission as a state, and the general inwelfare of the citizens of the territory, rial form of government to the respon-This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah in very considerable number uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities through-

out the world. The law for the suppression of this offence was enacted with great unanimity by congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the territory of Utah, because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. cultural products has caused a large The opinion widely prevailed among balance of trade in our favor, which | the citizens of Utah that the law was has been paid in gold, from the 1st of in contravention of the constitu-July last, to Nov. 15, to the amount | tional guarantee of religious free-

of about \$59,000,000. Since the re- dom. This objection is now re- is eminently proper that they should sumption of specie payments there moved. The supreme court of explain it before the people, as well the United States has decided as illustrate its spirit in the perforthe law to be within the legislative power of congress, and binding as a rule of action for all who reside within the territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesita- civil service. Their responsibility is debt which was redeemable under tion in its enforcement. It should to their superiors in official position. present laws. The amount of interest be firmly and effectively executed. If It is their duty to obey the legal innot sufficiently stringent in its provisions it should be amended, and, in authority is devolved, and their best aid of the purpose in view, I recommend that more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventzens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before, provided. If necessary to secure obedience to the law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the territories of the United states may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law

on this subject. ELECTIONS AND SUFFRAGE.

The elections of the past year,

though occupied only with state of-

fices, have not failed to elicit fn the political discussions which attended them all over the country, new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country towards a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of national and state authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in \$12,700,344 have been issued from the my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional and state attacaments, in de-manding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens of every part of the country, however much they may be divided in opinions on other political subjects. to unite in compelling obedience to tection of the right of suffrage. respectfully urge upon congress to supply any defects in these laws on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious obstacle will

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. In a former message I invited the attention of congress to the subject of The retirement from circulation of the reformation of the civil service of United States notes, with the capacity | the government, and expressed the | those seeking office; and with the enof legal tender in private contract, is intention of transmitting to congress a step to be taken in our progress to- as early as practicable a report upon wards a safe and stable currency, this subject by the chairman of the which should be accepted as the poli-

tion of the country, or retard the gen-

In view of the facts that, during a considerable period, the government of Great Britain has been dealing with administrative problems and abuses, in various particulars analogous to ensetive and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought it desirable to ject, and accordingly requested the chairman of the civil service commis-

report.
THE BRITISH SYSTEM. The report sets forth the history of the partisan-spoils system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the parliementary patronage, and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and oncu on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with great advantage, been established an Conditions of admission to almost very official place in the subordinate administration of that country, and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the la bor involved in its preparation, and the omission of congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the commission, has been postponed with the present time. It is herewith transmitted to congress.

While the reform measures of another government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to influence, to the extent to which their intrinsic wisdom and their adaptation to our institutions and social life may com-

mend them to our consideration. The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged, except in so far as an enlarged experience has deepened my sense of the duty both of officers and of the people themselves to co-operate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan spoilssystem of appointment to office and of office tenure, are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great parties, in the reports of departments, in the debates and proceedings of congress, in the messages of executives, the gravity of these evils has been pointed out and the need of their reform has been admitted.

To command the necessary support every measure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the healthy existence of great parties, which are inevitable and

ESSENTIAL IN A FREE STATE. When the people have approved a fidence on the part of the offiers they have selected, and of the advisers who, in accordance with our political institutions, should be consulted, in the policy which it is their duty to carry into effect, is indispensable. It

mance of their official duties. Very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the structions of those upon whom that public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of partisan politics. Their duties are the same, whatever party is in power and whatever policy prevails. As a consequence, it follows that their tenure of office should not depend on the prevalence of any policy or the apremacy of any party, but should be determined by their capacity to serve the people most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan interests. The same considerations that should govern the tenure, should also prevail in the appointment, discipline and removal of these subordinates. The authority of appointment and removal is not a perquisite, which may be used to aid a friend or reward a partisan, but is a trust to be exercised in the public interest, under all the sanctions which attend the obligation to apply

the public funds ONLY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES. Every citizen has an equal right to the honor and profit of entering the public service of his country. The only just ground of discrimination is the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service most useful to the people. Except in cases where, upon just and recognized principles, as upon the theory of pensions, offices and promotions are bestowed as rewards for past services, their bestowal upon any theory which disregards personal merit, is an act of inustice to the citizen, as well as a breach of that trust subject to which

the appointing power is held.

In the light of these principles, it becomes of great importance to provide just and adequate means, especially for every department, and large administrative office, where personal discrimination on the part of its head is not practicable, for ascertaining those qualifications to which appointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such means is not only to deny the opportunity of ascertaining the facts upon | mission: which the most righteous claim to office depends, but, of necessity, to discourage all worthy aspirants, by handing over appointments and removals, to mere influence and favoritism. If it is the right of the worthiest claimant to gain the appointment, and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal fitness for office must be an important and permanent function of every just and wise government. It has long since become impossible, in the great offices, for those having the duty of nomination and appointment, to personally examine into the individual qualifications of more than a small proportion of largement of the civil service, that preportion must continue to become

In the earlier years of the govern-

ment, the subordinate offices were so tensive plan; I recommended in my merits of candidates. Party managers and methods had not then become powerful agents of coercion, hostile to the free and just exercise of the appointing power.

A large and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired

PERITY AND EFFICIENCE

rests upon the president, and it is my purpose to do what is within my power to advance such prudent and gradisfactory to a free and intelligent people. By a proper exercise of authority it is in the power of the executive to do much to promote such a reform. But it eahnot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation on the part of congress and considerate and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which thalledge the generally accepted theories of parties, and demand changes in the methods of departments, are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid in sound principles, and in an experience which demonstrates bilicer desires to make his official action a gain and an honor to his country, but the people themselves, far more than their officers in public stations, are interested in a pure, economical and vigorous administration.

By laws enacted in 1853 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the tevised statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the several subordinate grades in the great departments was condemned, and examinations as to capacity, to be conducted by departmental boards of examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public der tide: These statutes are a decision by congress that examinations of some sort, as to attainments and capacity, are essential to the wellbeing of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official favor and partisan influence, or common right and merit were to control the access to the examinations. In practice, these examinations have not always been open to worthy persons generally, who might wish to be examined.

OFFICIAL FAVORITISM and partisan influence, as a rule, appear to have designated those who alone were permitted to go before the examining-boards, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence, the standard of admission fell below that which the public interest demanded. It was also almost inevitable that a separate boards of examiners, with no common supervision of uniform method of procedure, should result in con'usion, inconsistency, and inadequate tests of capacity highly detrimental to the public interests. A further and more radical change

was obviously required. In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that barrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for the public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the Inited States." Congress accordingy passed the act approved March 3, 871, "to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof," giving the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate accivil service reform.

Acting under this statute, which was interpreted as intended to secure a system of just and effectual examinations under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal upon the discharge of their duties, prepared, with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, the regulations contemplated, and took charge of the examinations, and who, in their capacity as a board, have been known as the

"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION." Congress for two years aprropriated the money needed for the compensation and for the expense of carrying on the work of the commission.

It appears from the report of the commission, submitted to the president in April, 1874, that examinations had been held in various sections from arbitrary exactions. In whatof the country, and that an appropriaever aspect considered, the practice of tion of about \$25,000 would be reincluding salaries, involved in discharging the duties of the commis- discreditable to the country. Though sion. The report was transmitted to an officer should be as free as any congress by special message of April other citizen to give his own money 18, 1874, with the following favorable in aid of his opinions or his party, he comment upon the labors of the com-

If sustained by congress, I have no If sustained by congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the executive, members of congres, and the heads of departments, from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have hitherto been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinious of the members of the cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that ordinates in the departments, and in that

opinion I concur. And in the annual message of December of the same year similar views are expressed, and an appropriation for continuing the work of the commission was again advised.

The appropriation was not made, and, as a consequence, the active work of the commission was suspended, leaving the commission itself still in existence. Without the means, therefore, of causing qualification to be

few in number that it was quite easy annual message of December, 1877, for these making appointments and the making of an appropriation for predictions to personally essertain the the resumption of the work of the Commission. In the meantime; however, COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

under many empa, rassments have been conducted within limited spheres in the executive departments in Washington, and in a number of the custom beauty and tom houses and post offices of the principal cities of the country, with a view of firther test their effects, and, in every instance, they have been found to be as salutary as they are ual measures of reform as will most stated to have been under the adminsurely and rapidly bring about that istration of my predecessor. I think the radical change of system essential to economy, purity, and efficiency of the make our administrative methods sat- public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable, throughout the entire civil service of the government, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform

justice. Reports from the secretary of the interior, from the postmaster-general, from the postmaster in the city of New York, where such examinations have been sometime on trial, and also from the collector of the port, the naval officer, and the surveyor in that city, and from the postmasters and collectors in several of the other their wisdom and exposes the errors large cities, show that the competitive of their adversaries. Every worthy system, where applied, has, in various ways, contributed to improve the pubilo service:

The reporte show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rules cannot fall to be of

decided benefit to the service. The reports of the government officers, in the

CITY OF NEW YORK especially, bear decided testimony to the utility of open competitive examinations in their respective offices; show ing that "these examinations, and the excellent qualifications of those admitted to the service through them, have had a marked incidental effect upon the persons previously in the service, and particularly upon those aspiring to promotion. There has been, on the part of these latter, an increased interest in the work, and a desire to extend acquaintance with it beyond the particular desk occupied, and thus the morale of the entire force has been raised. \* \* \* The examinations have been attended by many citizens who have had an opportunity to thor-

oughly investigate the scope and character of the tests and the method of determining the results, and those visitors have, without exception, approved the methods employed, and several of them have publicly attested their fa-

vorable opinion."

Upon such considerations, I deem t my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting congress to make the necessary appropriation for the resumption of the work of the civil service commission. Econsystem which provided for various omy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the commission, as the executive may direct.

I am convinced that if a just and adequate test of merit is enforced for admission to the public service and in making promotions, such abuses as removals without good cause and par-with Spain, growing out of the inci-"there is no duty which so much em- | proper exercise of the appointing power, will in large measure disappear.

There are other

ADMINISTRATIVE ABUSES to which the attention of congress should be asked in this connection. Mere partisan appointments, and the constant peril of removal without cause, very naturally lead to an absorbing and mischievous political activity, on the part of those thus appointed, which not only interferes with the due discharge of official duty, but is incompatible with the freedom of elections. Not without warrant, in the views of several of my predecessors in the presidential office, and directly within the law of 1871, already cited, I endeavored, by regulation, made on the 22nd day of June, 1877, to put some reasonable limits to such abuses. It may not be easy, and it may never perhaps be necessary, to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of federal officers. But while their right to hold and freely express their opinions cannot be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their official duties, nor to use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions, or to coerce the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public poli-

cy, quite analogous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppression of the private citizen, impose upon the government the duty of protecting its officers and agents making levies, for party purposes, upquired to meet the annual expenses, on the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. If salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officer, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds.

I recommend, therefore, such a revision and extension of present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment the protection with which a great and enlightened nation should guard those who are faithful in its ser-

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES have continued peaceful.

With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions, growing out of tested in any systematic manner, or of the local laws of the maritime prosecuring for the public service the ad- vinces and the action of provincial

received by American citizens at Fortune Bay on the 6th day of January, ernment, and an early reply is antici-

Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examinations, the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will at once be brought to the attention of the British government with a liev to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the treaty of Washington.

Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of restrictions found inurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom.

Some correspondence has also occurred with regard to the rescue and saving of life and property upon the lakes, which has resulted in important modifications of the previous regulations of the Dominion government on the subject, in the interest of hu manity and commerce.

In accordance with the joint reso Intion of the last session of congress, commissioners were appointed to represent the United States at the TWO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS in Australia, one of which is now in sire has been expressed by our merin the important and growing trade with Australia, that an increased provision should be made by congress for year, and the subject is respectfully submitted to your favorable consideration.

The assent of the government has been given to the landing, on the coast of Massachusetts, of a new and inde- the peace of the two countries. pendent transatiantic cable between France, by way of the French island of St. Pierre, and this country. subject to any future legislation of congress on the subject. The conditions imposed, before allowing this connection with our shores to be established, are such as to secure its competition with any existing or future lines of marine cable, and perclude amalgamation therewith, to provide for entire equality of rights to our government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and prevent any exclusive possession of the privilege as accorded by France to the disad vantage of any future cable communication between France and the United States which may be projected and accomplished by our citizens. At important reduction of the present rates of cable communication with Europe, felt to be too burdensome to the interests of our commerce, must necessarily flow from the establishment of this competing line.

The attention of congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulation by congress of the whole subject of transmarine cables by my predecessor in his message of Dec. 7, 1875, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the importance of congressional action in this matter.

The questions of grave importance

CUBAN INSURRECTION

have been, for the most part, happily and honorably settled. It may reasonably be anticipated that the commission now sitting in Washington, for the decision of private cases in this connection, will soon be able to bring its labors to a conclusion.

The long standing question of East Florida claims has lately been renewed as a subject of correspondence, and may possibly require congressional action for its final disposition.

A treaty with the Netherlands, with

respect to consular rights and privileges, similar to those with other powers, has been signed and ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 31st of July last. Negotiations for extradition treaties with the Netherlands and with Denmark are now in progress.

Some questions with Switzerland. in regard to pauper and convict emigrants, have arisen, but it is not doubted that they will be arranged upon a just and satisfactory basis. A question has also occurred with respect to an asserted claim by Swiss municipal authorities to exercise tutelage over persons and property of Swiss citizens naturalized in this country. It is possible this may require adjustment by treaty.

With the GERMAN EMPIRE frequent questions arise in counection with the subjects of naturaliza-tion and expatriation; but the imperial government has constantly manifested a desire to strictly maintain and comply with all treaty stipu-

lations in regard to them. In consequence of the omission of ongress to provide for a diplomatic representative at Athens, the legation to Greece has been withdrawn. There is now no channel of diplomatic commenication between the two coun- station is to be established there, tries, and the expediency of providing which will be convenient and useful for one, in some form, is submitted to congress.

Relations with Austria, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and Beigium continue amicable, and marked by no

incident of especial importance. the government of Egypt has taken | pondence. place. No change, however, has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the United States. The action | American countries, and it is believed of the Egyptian government in pre- that with judicious action in regard senting to the city of New York one to its development it can and will be of the ancient obelisks, which possess such historic interest, is highly appre- can products and manufactures will ciated as a generous mark of international regard. If prosperity should attend the enterprise of its transportation across the Atlantic, its crection in a conspicuous position in the chief commercial city of the nation will soon be accomplished.

The treaty recently made between from time to time. Japan and the United States in revantages of competition upon any ex- authorities, deemed to be in deroga- mercial treaties it is now believed Alaska was ceded to the United States,

tion of fights secured by treaty to will be followed by similar action on American fishermen: The United the part of other treaty powers. The States minister in London has been strention of congress is again invited instructed to present a dentified for to the subject of the indemnity funds \$105,305.02, in view of the damages reserved by American sitiation at Formula China which with their accumulations. reseived some years since from Japan and China, which, with their accumulated interest, now amount to con-1878. The subject has been taken in siderable sums. If any part of these to consideration by the British gov- funds is justly due to American citizens they should receive it promptly; and whatever may have been received by this government in excess of strictly just demands, should in some form be returned to the nations to whom it equitably belongs.

The government of

CHIPA

has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States with a dispassionate falrness, and toco-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequeces to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding and will be pressed with diligence.

A question having arisen between China and Japan about the Lew Chew Islands, the United States Government has taken measures to inform those powers of its readiness to extend its good offices for the mainten-ance of peace, if they shall mutually deem it desirable, and find it practi-

cable to avail themselves of the profer. It is a gratification to be able \*cannounce that, through the judicious and energetic action of the military commanders of the two nations on progress at Sydney, and the other to be each side of the Rio Grande, under held next year at Melbourne. A de- the instructions of their respective governments, raids and depredations chan's and manufacturers interested have greatly decreased, and, in the localities where formerly most destructive, have now almost wholly ceased. In view of this result, I enterthe representation of our industries at | tain a confident expectation that the the Melbourne exhibition of next prevalence of quiet on the border will soon become so assured as to justify a modification of the present orders to our military commanders as to crossing the border, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger

The third installment of the

AWARD AGAINST MEXICO

under the claims commission of July , 1868, was duly paid, and has been put in course of a istribution in pursuance of the act of congress providing for the same. This satisfactory situation between the two countries leads me to anticipate an expansion of our trade with Mexico and am increased contribution of capital and industry by our people to the development of the great resources of that con atry. I earnestly commend to the wisdom of congress the provision of soltable legslation looking to this result.

Diplomatic intercourse with Colon. oia is again fully restored by the arrival of a minister from that country to the United States. This is especially fortunate in view of the fact that the question of an inter-oceanic canal has recently assumed a new and importans aspect, and is now under discussion with the Central American countries through whose territory the canal, by the Nicaragua route, would have to pass. It is trusted that enlightened statesmanship on their part will see that the early prosecution of such a work will largely enure to the benefit, not only of their own citizens and those of the United States, but of the commerce of the civilized world. It is not doubted that should the work: be undertaken under the protective auspices of the United States, and upon satisfactory concessions for the right of way, and its security, by the Central American governments, the capital for its completion would be readily furnished from this country and Europe, which might, failing such guarantees, prove inaccessible.

Diplomatic relations with Chili have also been strengthened by the reception of a minister from that coun-

The war between Peru, Bolivia and Chili still continues. The United States have not deemed it proper to interpose in the matter, further than to convey to all the governments concerned, the assurance that the islendly offices of the government of the United States for the restoration of peace upon an honorable basis will beextended, in case the belligerents shall exhibit a readiness to accept

Cordial relations continue with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and trade with those countries is improving. A provision for regular and more frequent mail communication, in our own ships, between the ports of this country and the nations of South America seems to me to deserve the attention of congress, as an essential precursor of an enlargement of our commerce with them, and an extension of our carrying trade.

A recent revolution in Venezuela has been followed by the establishment of a provisional government. This government has not yet been formally recognized, and it is deemed desirable to await the proposed action of the people, which is expected to give it the sanction of constitutional

A naval vessel has been sent to the Samoan Islands, to make surveys and take possession of the privileges ceded to the United States by Samoa, in the harbor of Pago Pago. A coaling to the United States vessels.

The subject of opening diplomatic relations with

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA, now become independent sovereignties, is at present under consideration, and A change of the personal head of is the subject of diplomatic corres-

There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and still more enhanced, and that Amerifind new and expanding markets. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subject, under the system now adopted, have resulted in obtaining much valuable information, which has been and will continue to be laid before congress and the public

The third article of the treaty with gard to the revision of former com- Russia, of March 30, 1867, by which

provides that the inchanitants of the coded territory, with the exception of the majorities and praise is justly awarded to the distinct the state of the majorities and the majorities of the United States, and skall he maintained and protected in the free anniversor of their liberts. edmitted to the enjoyment of all the rights of vitizens of the United States.

estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,380,428.98, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to congress from that department during a period of at least twelve

He concurs with the general of the army in recommending such legisla-tion as will authorize the enlistment of the full number of twenty-five thousand men for the line of the army, exclusive of the three thousand four hundred and sixty-three men re-quired for detached duty, and there-fore hot available for service in the

In these several recommendations I

The secretary of war further reports, that the work for the improvement of the south pass of the

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

missister River, mider contract with Mr. Junes B. Ends, made in pursuance of an act of congress, has been prosecuted during the past year with a greater measure of success in the attainment of results

receivilized native tribes, shall be established visibles of the enricitalized native tribes, shall be established visibles of the enricitalized native tribes, shall be established visibles of the visibles of the visibles of the visible of the vi

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEFAIFMENT OF JUSTICE in gross, was subdivided at the last session of congress, and no appropriations whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies, either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, without compensation from the government, taking upon themselves the necessary incidental outlays, as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unoutlays, as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unvoidable instances, has the proper execution of the process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriation. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers, highly excitable to their fidelity, was advised by the attorney-general, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by congress. I therefore especially recommend that in-mediate appropriation be made by congress for this purpose.

The act making the principal appropriation for the department of justice at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause:

And for defraying the expenses which may be inverted in the appropriation to the divided for detached duty, and therefore hot available for service in the field.

He also recommends that congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of a large number of alam doned military posts and reservations, which, though very valuable in them selves, have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advance of civilization and settlement.

He unites with the quartermastergeneral in recommending that an appropriation be made for the construction of a cheap and perfectly fire-proof building for the safe storage of a vast amount of money accounts, vouchers, claims, and other valuable records now in the quartermaster-general's office, and exposed to great risk of total destruction by fire.

He also recommends, in conformity with the views of the judge-advecate general, some declaratory legislation in reference to the military statute of limitations as applied to the crime of desertion.

In these several recommendations I

ter of little practical importance. Such election will, however, take place Such election will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation made for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the services they may be required to perform at such elections.

The business of the

#### SUPREME COURT

songress, has oeen prosecuted during the past year with a greater measure of success in the attainment of results than during any previous year. The channel through the south pass, which, at the beginning of operations in June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and one-half feet of water, had, on the 5th of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty-six feet, having a width of not less than two hundred feet and a central depth of thirty feet. Puyments have been made in accordance with the statute, as the work progressed, amounting in the aggregate will become due, as provided by the statute, in the creat of success in maintaining the channel now secured.

내는 소리가 가 바다를 살아왔다. 나 병

bears testimony to the general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were \$80,041,922.80, being \$764,486.51 more than the revenues of the preceding year. The amount realized from the sale of passage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, was \$764,465.91 more than in the preceding year, and \$2,387,559.28 more than in 1877. The expenditures of the department were \$33,440,899.45, of which the sum of \$376,461,438 was pid our liabilities incurred in preceding years.

paid on Habilities invitred in proced-ing years.

The expenditures during the year were \$801,209.77 less than in the pre-ceding year. This reduction is to be attributed mainly to the operation of the law passed Juno 17, 1878, chang-ing the compensation of postmasters from a commission on the value of stamps sold, to a commission on stamps cancelled.

The amount drawn from the treas-thy ou nobrogramment in addition to

stamps cancelled.

The amount drawn from the treasury oil appropriations in addition to the revenues of the department was \$3,021,45-16, being \$2,276,197.50 less than in the preceding year.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30,1881, are estimated at \$39,203,990, and the receipts from all sources at \$32,210,000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for, out of the treasury, of \$7,710,900.

The relations of the department with railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding the general reduction by congress of their compensation, by the appropriation for special facilities, and the railway postoffice lines have been grently extended, especially in the southern states. The interests of the railway mail service and of the public would be greatly promoted, and the expenditures could be more readily controlled by the classification of the employes of the railway hall service as recommended by the next servers. by the classification of the employes of the milway mail service as recommended by the postmaster general, the appropriation for salaries, with respect to which the maximum limit is already fixed by law, to be made in

spect to which the maximin limit is a lready fixed by law, to be made in gross.

The postmaster general recommends an amendment of the law regulating the increase of compensation for increased service and increased edspeed on star routes, so as to enable him to advertise for proposals for such increased service and speed. He also, suggests the advantage to accrue to the commerce of the country from the enactment of a general law authorizing contracts with American built stemmers, carrying the American flag, for transporting the mail between ports of the United States and ports of the West Indies and South America, a fixed maximum price per mile, the amount to be expended being regulated by annual appropriations, in like manner with the amount paid for the domestic star service. star service.

star service.

The arrangement made by the post-master-general and the secretary of the treasury for the collection of duty upon books received in the mail from foreign countries, has proved so satisfactory in its practical operation that the recommendation is now made, that congress shall extend the provisions of the set of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

way across the mexican borner and is now on foreign soil.

While these occurrences, in which a comparatively small number of In-dians were engaged, are most deplor-able, a vast majority of our

### · INDIAN POPULATION

have fully justified the expectations of those who believe that by humane and peaceful influences the Indian can be led to abandon the habits of savege life and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. many of the circuits, also, the business has increased to such an extent, the statute, as the work progressed, amounting in the aggregate will become due, as provided by the statute, in the event of success in maintaining the channel now secured.

The reports of the general of the army and of his subordinates, present a full and detailed account of the military operations for the suppression of lostilities among the Inner pression of lostilities among the lost the definition of the

int occupied and used by them; a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses now provided for by minital appropriations; mistcommend itself as just and beneficial to the fa-dians, and as also calculated to re-move those obstructions which the existence of large reservations pro-sents to the settlement and develop-ment of the country. I therefore earnessity recommend the enactment of a law enabling the government to earnestly recommend the enactment of a law enabling the government to give Indians a title in fee, inalicable for twenty-five years, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation made in my first annual message, that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themsolves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the homestead act, and to grant them the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of inalianability for a certain period. The experiment of sending a num-

ber of tableau children, and tableau children, and Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, to receive an elementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other useful industries, has led to recults so promising that it was thought expedient to turn over the chularly barracks at Carillele, in Pennsylvania, to the interior department for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now one hundred and fifty-eight pupils, relected from various tribes, and is in full operation. Arangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Recific slope, in a similar manner, at Forest Grova, in Oregon. These institutions will commend thomselves to the therality of congress, and to the philanthropic munificence of the American people.

Last spring, information was re-ceived of the organization of an exten-sive movement in the Western States, the object of which was the occupation

#### UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

by

UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

of certain lands in the Indian Territory coded by the Churokers to the garctament for the purpose of settlement by other Indian tribes.

On the 29th day of April, I issued a proclammion warning all persons against participation in such an attempt, and, by the co-operation of a military force, the invasion was promptly checked. It is may purpose to pructe the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that territory to the full extent of the executive power. But it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a territory so large and so fartile, with a population so sparso and with so great a wealth of unused resources, will be found more exposed to the ropetition of such attempts as happened this year, when the surrounding states are more densely settled, and the westward movement of our population leaks still more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of maintaining the Indian Territory in its pressint state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes, inhabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contingency. I, therefore, fully approve of the udice given to them by the sceretary of the interior on a recent occasion, to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their hands as they can enlitivete, to Acquire Innivended their present tribal

ACQUIRE INDIVIDUAL TITLE

ions of the sact of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other duitable articles received in the mails from forcigin countries.

The reports of the secretary of THE INTERIOR and of the commissioner of Indian affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian ribes on our territory, the measures taken to advance their civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances, which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property, is all the more to bamented.

The history of the outbreak on the White River Ute reservation in western Colorado has become so familiar by claborate reports in the public press, that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further horiler to the where Victoria, the head of a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, heing vigorously chased by a military force, made his way across the Mexican border and is move on foreign soil.

While these occurrences, in which way across the Mexican border and is move on foreign soil.

While these occurrences, in which way across the Mexican border and is accurated at the decision of the content and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully accurately accurated the property of the content as the formation of this subject, such agitation of this subject, such agitation of the survive, and unsettle salutary measures now in the border and is accurated at the content and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully accurately accurated to a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, height of the interior to arrest the necessary of the process of their processions, and at the came the recipient of the territory, than by endeavoring to their progress in the produce a disturbing

DEPREDATIONS ON THE TIMBER LANDS

DEPREDATIONS ON THE TIMBER LANDS of the United States have been continued, and have met with considerable success. A large number of eases of trespass have been prosecuted in the courts of the United States; others have been sattled, the trespassors offering to make payment to the government for the value of the timber taken by them. The proceeds of these prosecutions and sattlements turned into the trensury, far exceed in amount the treasury, far exceed in amount the sums appropriated by congress for this purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact that the however, consists in the fact that the destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is probable that if the present policy is vigorously pursued and sufficient provision to that and is made by congress, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale, can be entirely suppressed, except in the territaries where timber for the daily requirements of the population cannot, under the present site of the law here tirely suppressed, except, in the terri-tories where timber for the daily re-quiruments of the population cannot, under the present state of the law, be

additional circuit judges, and the creation of an intermediate court of original species, while a larger force is also because of the indians upon farm-lots in the congress for the performance of circuit duties.

I commend this suggestion to the consideration of congress. It would examine a comparison with the objects of the mediate of the performance of circuit duties.

I commend this suggestion to the consideration of congress. It would examine a complete remedy, and would involve, if ton additional circuit judges are appointed, an expenditure, at the present rate of salaries, or not more than \$60,000 a year, which would certainly be small in comparison with the objects to be attained.

The report of the Postmart of the species now provided for by admital appropriations; misst commend the species are renewed in favor of cut and into the proceeding the species of 
larging the facilities of the

TREATTENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Agricultury if the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural production, as compared with our home configuration, and the largely in reason and highly profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years, that we are mainly industed for our present property as a people. We must look for its continued maintenance to the same austantial resource. There is no branch of industry in which labor, directed by scientific Brinchedge; yields such increased production in configuration with unskilled labor, and no branch of them appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The cutsion of them appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The cutsion to render such aid is not a wise economy; but, on the contrary, undoubledly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well-directed efforts by the government to promote this vital interest.

The results already accomplished with the very limited mainsterrotore placed if the continuited of the department of agriculture than exencent of which may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the roport of the commissioner, with a riew of placing the department upon a foring which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established.

Appropriations are needed for a increamplete laboratory, for the establish-

is established:

Appropriations are needed for a more
complete laboratory, for the establishment of a vetorinary division, and a division of forestry, and for an increase of
large.

vision of forestry, and for an increase of force.

The requirements for these and other purposes, indicated in the report of the commissioner under the head of the increase increase in the department, will not involve any expenditure of mancy that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interests of agriculture.

It is gratifying to learn from the bureau of education the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests upone congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action in the states and territories, and in the

and in the DEFINITION CANADISA.

The wise forethought of the founders of our government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the rounders school systems of the never states, but laid the foundations for the maintenance of their universities and rolleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all those in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all those in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all those in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all those in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all those in accordance with the sundariant of the common advantages to every portion of the country, it is hoped will receive your favorable consideration.

To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the formation and interest and inter

created by the net of congress of August 2nd, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington national monument, of which commission the presidentism member, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of this part of the work. A mussive layer of musion-reasing the minimulation, widening the base, increasing the stability of the structure, and readering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is consensity recommended that such further appropriations be made for the continued procedures for the completion of this national monument at an early day.

the coupletion of this national monu-ment at an early day.

In former messages, impressed with the importance of the subject, I have taken occasion to commend to congress the adoption of a generacs policy towards the Disartie of Columbin. The report of the commissioners of the district, here-with transmitted, contains suggestions and recommendations, to all of which I exmestly invite your varieful attention. I ask your early and favorable considera-tion of the view which they express as to the urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the murshes of the Poto-mac and its essern branch within the limits of the city, and for the repair of streets of the capital, herestoire taid with wooden blocks, and now by decay re-duced almost impassable, and a source of wooden blocks, and now by deep ren-dered almost impassible, and a source of imminent danger to the health of its cit-izens. The means at the disposal of the commissioners are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of these important works, and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the federal

works, and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the federal treasury.

The filling of the flats in front of the nity will add to the adjacent lands and larks now owned by the United States, a large and valuable domain, sufficient, it is thought, to reinburge its entire cost, and will also, as an incidental result, secure the permanent improvement of the river for the purpose of navigation.

The constitution having invested corgress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, its citizens must of necessity look to congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests; and as the territory of this district is the common property of the people of the United States, who, equally with its resident citizens, are interested in the prosperity of their capital, Leannot doubt but that you will be omply sustained by the general voice of the country immy measures you may adopt for this purpose.

Luke invite the favorable consideration of congress to the wants of the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ponding increase of school accommoda-tion, and the commissioners are without tion, and the commissioners are without the men's to meet this urgent need. A number of the buildings now used for school purposes are rented, and are, in important particulars, unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia is surely entitled to the sunce consideration at the latest of the national corresponding of the national corresponding of the national corresponding to the form of the control of the national corresponding to the control of the national corresponding to the control of the control o

RUTHERFORD E. HAYES, Executive Mansion, Dev. 1, 1879,

## (uticura

REMEDIES.

The success thruthing the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of their is association, from every part of the country come the most grateful northing the called mirran. Autoure, Massis, Weekse Fotter extend their thanks in all who have subset in good won. To Curricus, Curricus Soin and Corp. "URA RESOLVENT, and will thankfully receive "eports of how cass wherever they occur.

And Limbs, Obliged to Go About on Crutches, A Wonderful Cure.

And Linbs, obliged to Go About on Crutches, A Wonderful Cure.
Messay, Weeks & Poller: Geuthenenin fightle, to those who may softer as feave meleck; and as gratiful nethrowise digment of the stie I have needved from the use of the Official state need to the official state need to the official state needs to the official state of o

o the system.

Very gratefully yours.

MRS. ASA R. DROWN.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1898.

Malden, Mass., Del. N. 1988.

Bezenna of the Hands Cared. Interesting Letter From Nell-Emours Attorney.

Tallor New Orlands Pleayung Sir—Sires the fatter 1887, up to the last three yeelfs, the fatter 1887, up to the last three yeelfs, the fatter 1887, up to the last three yeelfs, the fatter 1887, up to the last three yeelfs, which the doctors call by various names, but which is generally from why the mone of Eczona or Salt Rheam. The principal place of attack was my lands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore.

Atthese the disease threatened to spread from my hands and evolop my whole between the constitution of the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to grill and bear it.

About four weeks ago! rest in the Picagnet the advertisement of Catteurs, for sale by our waternoon trangelst, Mr. I.v. Osk, and resolved to full the sale whereach the disease had completely disoppeared the disease had completely disoppeared.

My object in sending you this better is

and I feet certain man content of the letter is to make known to other suffice each of Cuprous A, and thus benefit, if ever so little, suffering inmanife. Yours truly, P. P. CARROIL.

Attorney and Counsalion at Law.

S Camp street, New Orleans, Dec. 25, 1878.

The CUTIOUIA REXIDUES are proposed by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Exten and soul by all druggists. Price of Utilium, small boxes footnets large boxes, containing two and one-half three boxes, and the word one-half three boxes, containing two and one-half three boxes, for small, 81 Resolvent, 51 per buffle. Culicurs Soup, 25 cents per case; by mail, 30 cents; three ankes, 75 cents.

COLLINS

Flaced over the centre of the merous forten of the merous forest forten of the merous forten of the merous forten of the merou

James Fox,

Anthracite, Hocking Valley and Bituminous

COAL. Also agent for the celebrated Piedmont Blacksmith Coal,

Western agent for Royd, Stickney & Co. Yard, corner Clinton and Railroad Sts. Down town office, 77 Calboon street.

### LO. HULL. HOUSE AND SIGN

Graining, Glazing, Kalsomining, Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, &c. Estimates for Work Fernished on Application 89 CALHOUN STREET.

FOR SALE Two Valuable Farms and Sawmill, Cor. Calhoun and Berry Streets, in Eet River township, Alien county, Indiana.

County, Indiana.

I offer or safe my two farms and saw-mill, heavant of Joseph Urbine, pr., near WALLEN BEPOT, Allen county, Mad, about nite miles from Port. Wayne. One farm contables one hundred and twenty acres and the other delity acres. Saw-mill track contains three acres. PRICE VERY LOW.

For particulars enquire of Messus. Ninde & rillson, Fort Wayne, or owner, R. B. Chaffie, Richmond, Va.

Dressed Turkoys 11 cents per pound. Dressed Chikens 8 cents per

RICH'S MEAT HARKET. 17 West Berry Street.

-brupa

Fig. "Little Shelective."
Big Scale for 28; U-as to 25 Do.
Par Mannily, Office or State
LEAST-She parts. See for chart.

### **COLD WEATHER** COMFORTS

ARE NOW IN ORDER, and where you can buy them of great importance to the close buyer.

### OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.

15 & 17 Court Street and 58 & 60 Clinton St.

### THE PLACE

Overcoats.

Ulsters.

Heavy Weight Suits, Wool Scarfs. Merino Scarfs, Silk Scarfs.

Buck Goods, all Grades.

Wool Mittens, Wool Gloves, Wool Cuffs. Wool Underwear, Ear Muffs. Kid Mittens,

Merino Underwear, Fine Wool Hosiery, Etc.

And while there don't fall to see their

Children's Depart'nt

Pry's Meat Market 246 Calhoun Street.

Best Corn Beef a Pickle Pork

In the city. Give it a trial and satisfy yourself. Also, PORK SAUSAGES

And Fresh Pork

At all times. T will soll Meats of all Kinds

As cheap as anywhere in the city. 0.915 ROBERT OGDEN, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter

Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass Goods of ALL KINDS. 125 Calhaun Street, FORT WAYNE, IND.

### JUST ARRIVED

# TOILETGOODS

**HOLIDAYS** 

Mordhurst's Drug Store Opposite Aveline House.

Do Not Neglect

Fall Stock

# W. JACOBS & SON,

No. 17 Calhoun St.

One of the largest, handsomest and cheapest stocks ever brought to the city, Give us a call,

edmitted to the enjoyment of all the Erights of vitizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion. The uncivilzed tribes are subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to the aboriginal tribes of that

Bot's the obligations of this treaty and the necessities of the people, require that some organized form of go cernment over the territory of Alaska be adopted.

There appears to be no law for the arrest of persons charged with common-law offences, such as assault, robbery and murder, and no magistrate authorized to issued or exciute process in such cases. Serious difficulties have already arisen from offences of this character, not only among the original inhabitants, but among citizens of the United States and other countries, who have engaged in mining, fishing, and other ousiness operations within the vertitory. A bill authorizing the appointment of justices of the reace and constables, and the greater and detentions of

and the arrest and detention of persons charged with criminal offences, and providing for an appeal to United States courts for the district of Oregon, in suitable cases, will, at a proper time, be submitted to congress.

The attention of congress is called to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the condition of

PUBLIC FINANCES.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were \$273,827,184,46; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$266,947,883.53; leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$6.

estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commenc-ing July 1, 1879, \$79,843,663.61; es. 864,147.95, which exceeds the appro-firmated receipts for the remaining principles of the present fiscal year three-quarters of the year, \$208,156,-336.39; total receipts for the carrent fiscal year, actual and estimatated \$289,000,000.

The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1879, actual expenditures, \$91,683,385.10; and for the remaining three-quarter, of the year the expenditures are estimated at \$172,316,614. 90—making the total expenditures \$264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending Ju'le 30, 1880, of \$24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$288,000,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be \$278,097,364.39—leaving a surplus of \$9,902,635.61 for that

The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to \$21,747,249.60, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year; but these arhaving been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of existing law.

The secretary of

### WAR DEPARTMENT

estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,380,428.93, the in gross, was subdivided at the last same being for a less sum of moncy than any annual estimate rendered to congress from that department ment of the fees of marshals and during a period of at least twelve

He concurs with the general of the army in recommending such legisla- from the government, taking upon tion as will authorize the enlistment of the full number of twenty-five outlays, as well as rendering their thousand men for the line of the army, exclusive of the three thousand four hundred and sixty-three men required for detached duty, and therefore not available for service in the field.

He also recommends that congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of a large number of aban doned military posts and reservations, which, though very valuable in them selves, have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advance of civilization and settlement.

He unites with the quartermastergeneral in recommending that an appropriation be made for the construction of a cheap and perfectly fire-proof building for the safe storage of a vast amount of money accounts, vouchers, claims, and other valuable records now in the quartermaster-general's office, and exposed to great risk of total destruction by fire.

He also recommends, in conformity with the views of the judge-advocategeneral, some declaratory legislation in reference to the military statute of limitations as applied to the crime of

In these several recommendations I concur.

The secretary of war further reports, that the work for the improvement of the south pass of the

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

under contract with Mr. James B. Eads, made in pursuance of an act of congress, has been prosecuted during the past year with a greater measure of success in the attainment of results is, at present, largely in arrears. It than during any previous year. The cannot be expected that more causes channel through the south pass, which, can be decided than are now disposed at the beginning of operations in June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and one-half feet of water, had, on the 8th of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty-six feet, having a width of not less than two hundred feet and a central depth of thirty feet. Pay-ness has increased to such an extent what the beginning of operations in June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and of in its annual session, or that by any assiduity the distinguished have fully justified the expectations of those who believe that by humane and peaceful influences the Indian can be led to abandon the habits of savage life and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. central depth of thirty feet. Pay- ness has increased to such an extent, with the statute, as the work pro- attention of congress to an approprigressed, amounting in the aggregate ate remedy. It is believed that all is success which has attended the exto \$4,250,000; and further payments done in each circuit which can fairly periment of employing as freighters a statute, in the event of success in The evils arising from delay are less among the wildest and most intractamaintaining the channel now se- heavily felt by the United States than ble, and the general and urgent de-

army and of his subordinates, present seen that they involve the discussion ken as sufficient proof that they will he a full and detailed account of the of questions of public character. military operations for the suppression of hostilities among the Inney-general, is the appointment of and fairly guided. The "Indian under the present state of the law, be

provides that the inhabitants of the dians of the Ute and Apache tribes, ceded territory, with the exception ef the uncivilized native tribes, shall be officers and troops engaged for bromptenitted to the enjoyment of all the ness, skill, and courage displayed. The past year has been one of almost unbroken beste and quiet on the

> and there is reason to believe that the efforts of this government and of Mexico to maintain order in that will prove permanently suctessful.

This department was enabled during the most year to find temporary though crowded accommodations, and a safe depository for a portion of its records, in the completed east wing of the building, designed for the state, war, and havy departments. The construction of the north wing of the building, a part of the structure intended for the use of the war department, is being carried Brward with all possible dispatch, and the work should receive from congress such liberal appropriations as will secure its speedy completion.

The report of the secretary of

THE NAVY. hows continued improvement in that branch of the service during the last fircal year. Extensive repairs have been made upon vessels, and two new ships have been completed and made ready for sea.

of these specific appropriations, were stamps cancelled. \$13,343,317.79; but this is subject to a reduction of \$283,725.99, that year. The amount of the appropriations applicable to the last fiscal year The expenditures for the fiscal year was \$14,538,646.17. There was, there-ending June 30,1881, are estimated at The receipts for the present fiscal maining unexpended, and to the year, ending June 30, 1886, actual and credit of the department, on June 30, 1879. The estimates for the fiscal 1879. The estimates for the fiscal the treasury, of \$7,710,900. crease is explained in the secretary's for the present fiscal year are \$14,502,-250.67, which will, in the opinion of the secretary, answer all the ordinary demands of the service. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1879, was \$5,770,404.12, of which \$1,095,440.33 has been refund that period \$4,674,963.79. If the expenditures of the remaining twothirds of the year do not exceed the proportion for these four months, there will remain unexpended, at the end of the year, \$477,359.30 of the current appropriations. The report of the secretary shows the gratifying fact that among all the disbursing officers of the pay corps of the navy there is not one who is a defaulter to the extent of a single dollar. I unite with him in recommending the removal of the observatory to a more healthful location.

> officers and professors, but would greatly increase its usefulness. The appropriation for judicial expenses, which has heretofore been the amount paid for the domestic made for the

the nation, and has obtained the

approbation of scientific men in all

parts of the world. Its removal from

ts present location would not only be conducive to the health of its

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE session of congress, and no appropriations whatever was made for the paytheir deputies, either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, without compensation themselves the necessary incidental own services. In only a few unavoidable instances, has the proper execution of the process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriation. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers, highly creditable to their fidelity, was advised by the attorney-general, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by congress. I therefore especially recommend that im-

congress for this purpose. The act making the principal appropriation for the department of justice lamented. at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause:

mediate appropriation be made by

And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1870, entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 10, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the United States, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

No appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year. As no general election for members of con-

general election for members of conress occurred, the omission was a matter of little practical importance. Such election will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation made for the pay of marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the services they may be required to perform at such elections.

The business of the

SUPREME COURT

to afford a complete remedy, and pose by sale of the lands on would involve, if ten additional circuit judges are appointed, an expenditure, at the present rate of salaries, of not more than \$60,000 a year, which would certainly be small in comparison with the objects to be attained.

The report of the

POSTMASTER GENERAL bears testimony to the general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were \$30,041,982.86, being \$764, 465.91 more than the revenues of the preceding year. The amount realized from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, was \$764,465.91 more than in the preceding year, and \$2,387,559.23 more han in 1877. The expenditures of the department were \$33,449,899.45, of which the sum of \$376,461.63 was paid on liabilities incurred in preced-

ing years.
The expenditures during the year were \$801,209.77 less than in the pre-The total expenditures of the year ended June 30, 1879, including specific appropriations not estimated for by the department, were \$13,555, ing the compensation of postmasters 710.09. The expenses chargeable to from a commission on the value of the year, after deducting the amount stamps sold, to a commission on

The amount drawn from the treas-ury on appropriations in addition to amount having been drawn upon war the revenues of the department was rants, but not paid out during the \$3,031,454.96, being \$2,276,197.86 less than in the preceding year.

fore, a balance of \$1,479,054.37 re- \$39,920,900, and the receipts from all maining unexpended, and to the sources at \$32,210,000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for, out of

The relations of the department with railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding the gen-\$361,897.28. The reason for this in- eral reduction by congress of their compensation, by the appropriation report. The appropriations available for special facilities, and the railway postoffice lines have been greatly extended, especially in the southern states. The interests of the railway mail service and of the public would be greatly promoted, and the expendi tures could be more readily controlled by the classification of the employes ed, leaving as the expenditure for of the railway mail service as recommended by the postmaster general, the appropriation for salaries, with respect to which the maximum limit is already fixed by law, to be made in

The postmaster general recommends an amendment of the law regulating the increase of compensation for increased service and increased speed on star routes, so as to enable him to advertise for proposals for such increased service and speed. He also suggests the advantage to accrue to the commerce of the country from the enactment of a general law That institution reflects credit upon authorizing contracts with American built steamers, carrying the American flag, for transporting the mail between ports of the United States and ports of the West Indies and South America, a fixed maximum price per mile, the amount to be expended being regulated by annual appropriations, in like manner with movement of our population looks still star service.

The arrangement made by the postmaster-general and the secretary of the treasury for the collection of duty upon books received in the mail from foreign countries, has proved so satisfactory in its practical operation that the recommendation is now made, that congress shall extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

The reports of the secretary of THE INTERIOR.

and of the commissioner of Indian affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes on our territory, the measures taken to advance their civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances, which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property, is all the more to be

The history of the outbreak on the White River Ute reservation in western Colorado has become so familiar by elaborate reports in the public press, that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further hostile contact between the Iudians and the border settlements in western Col-

The other disturbance occurred at the Mescalero agency, in New Mexico. where Victoria, the head of a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, being vigorously chased by a military force, made his way across the Mexican border and is

now on foreign soil. While these occurrences, in which a comparatively small number of Indians were engaged, are most deplor-

able, a vast majority of our

 INDIAN POPULATION for useful and civilized occupations. What they have already accomplishments have been made in accordance that the delay of justice will call the ed in the pursuit of agricultural and mechanical work, the remarkable will become due, as provided by the be expected from its judicial force. class of Indians hitherto counted by the private suitors, as its causes are sire expressed by them for the The reports of the general of the advanced by the courts when it is education of their children may be tafound capable of accomplishing much tories where timber for the daily re-

additional circuit judges, and the cre- policy" sketched in the report of the otherwise obtained. I therefore earnation of an intermediate court of er- secretary of the interior, the object of eatly invite the attention of congress rors and appeals, which shall relieve which is to make liberal provision for the supreme court of a part of its jurithe supreme court of a part of its jurithe education of Indian youth, to helicitical, while a larger force is also settle the Indians upon farm-lots in severalty, to give them title in feet to their farms, inalienable for a certain I commend this suggestion to the number of years, and when their consideration of congress. It would wants are thus provided for, to dis-

THEIR RESERVATIONS not occupied and used by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses now provided for by admial appropriations, must commend itself as just and beneficial to the In-

dians, and as also calculated to remove those obstructions which the existence of large reservations presents to the settlement and development of the country. I therefore earnestly recommend the enactment lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation made in my first annual message; that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their fam-ilies for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of inalienability for a certain period.

UNDIAN CHILDREN,

of both sexes, to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, to receive an elementary Engish education and practical instruction in farming and other useful in-dustries, has led to recults so promising that it was thought expedient to turn over the cavalry barracks at Caflisle, in Pennsylvania, to the interior department for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now one hundred and fifty-eight pupils, selected from various tribes, and is in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Pacific slope, in a similar manner, at Forest Grove, in Oregon. These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of congress, and to the philanthropic munificence of the American

Last spring, information was received of the organization of an extensive movement in the Western States, the object of which was the occupation

UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS of certain lands in the Indian Territory ceded by the Cherokees to the govrnment for the purpose of settlement

y other Indian tribes. On the 29th day of April, I issued a proclamation warning all persons against participation in such an attempt, and, by the co-operation of a military force, the invasion was promptly checked. It is my purpose to protect the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that territory to the fu'l extent of the executive power. But it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a territory so large and so fertile, with a population so sparse and with so great wealth of unused resources, wil. be found more exposed to the repetition of such attempts as happened this year, more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of maintaining the Indian Territory in its present state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes innabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contingency. I, therefore, fully approve of the advice given to them by the secretary of the interior on a recent occasion, to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivste, to

ACQUIRE INDIVIDUAL TITLE in fee, instead of their present tribal ownership in common, and to consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the government for their benefit. By adopting such a policy they would more certainv secure for themselves the value of their possessions, and at the same time promote their progress in civilization and prosperity, than by endeavoring to perpetuate the present state of things in the territory.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was in the forty-fifth congress referred to a joint committee of both houses for inquiry and report. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the decision of that question, then in prospect, "would arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as the Indians themselves." Since then, the committee having reported, the question has been decided in the negative by a vote in the house of representatives. For the reasons here stated, and in

view of the fact that further uncertainty on this point will be calculated to obstruct other much-needed legislation, to weaken the discipline of the service, and unsettle salutary measures now in progress for the government and improvement of the Indians, I respectfuly recommend that the decision arrived at by congress at its last session be permitted to stand.

The efforts made by the department

of the interior to arrest the DEPREDATIONS ON THE TIMBER LANDS

of the United States have been continued, and have met with considerable success. A large number of cases of trespass have been prosecuted in the courts of the United States; others have been settled, the trespassers offering to make payment to the government for the value of the timber taken by them. The proceeds of these prosecutions and settlements turned into the treasury, far exceed in amount the sums appropriated by congress for this purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact that the destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is probable that if the present policy is vigorously pursued and sufficient provision to that end is made by congress, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale, can be entirely suppressed, except in the terri-

estly invite the attention of congress to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior, that a law be enacted, enabling the government to sell timber from the public lands without conveying the fee, where such lands are principally valuable for the timber thereon, such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guarding against a sweeping destruction of the forests. The enactment of such a law appears to become a more pressing necessity every day. My recommendations in former

mersages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural production, as compared with our home consumption, and the largely in reased and highly profitable market abroad which of a law enabling the government to we have enjoyed in recent years, that we give Indians a title in fee, inalienable are mainly indebted for our present for twenty-five years, to the farm prosperity as a people. We must look for its continued maintenance to the same substantial resource. There is no branch of industry in which labor, di-rected by scientific knowledge, yields such increased production in contraineon with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The emission to render such aid is not a wise economy: but, on the contrary, undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well-directed efforts by the government to promote this vital interest. The experiment of sending a num-The results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the department of agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the eport of the commissioner, with a view of placing the department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute nore effectively the objects for which it s established.

Appropriations are needed for a more complete laboratory, for the establishment of a veterinary division, and a division of forestry, and for an increase of

The requirements for these and other purposes, indicated in the report of the commissioner under the head of the imnediate necessities of the department, will not involve any expe**n**ditu**re** of money that the country cannot with pro priety now undertake in the interests of agriculture.

It is gratifying to learn from the bu reau of education, the extent to which educational privileges throughout the inited States have been advanced durng the year. No more fundamental reponsibility rests upon congress than that f devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action in the states and territories,

The wise forethought of the founders four government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the commonschool systems of the newer states, but laid the foundations for the maintenance of their univer**sit**ies and colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Measures n accordance with this traditional policy for the further benetit of all these in terests, and the extension, of the same advantages to every portion of the country, it is hoped will receive your favorthle consideration.

To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the fore-most cares of the national legislature. The library gathered at the capitol still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly-increasing stores. The magnitude and imp**ort**ance of the collection, increased as it is by the deposits made under the law of copy-right, by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution, call forbuilding accommodations which shall be at once adequate and fire-proof. The location of such a public building, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present, and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future, is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which should unite all suffrages, and which should no longer b delayed

JOINT COMMISSION

created by the act of congress of August 2nd, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington national monument, of which commission the president is a mem ber, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of this part of the work. A massive layer of mason-ry has been introduced below the origihal foundation, widening the base, increasing the stability of the structure and rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is earnestly re-commended that such further appropriations be made for the continued prosecu tion of the work as may be necessary for the completion of this national monument as an early da**y.** In former messages, impressed with

the importance of the subject, I have taken occasion to commend to congress the adoption of a generous policy towards the District of Columbia. The report of the commissioners of the district, here with transmitted, contains suggestion and recommendations, to all of which earnestly invite your careful attention. I ask your early and favorable consideration of the views which they express a to the urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes of the Poto-mac and its eastern branch within the limits of the city, and for the repair of streets of the capital, heretofore laid with wooden blocks, and now by decay rendered almost impassable, and a source of imminent danger to the health of its cit. izens. The means at the disposal of the commissioners are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of these important works, and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the federal treasury

The filling of the flats in front of the city will add to the adjacent lands and parks now owned by the United States, a large and valuable domain, sufficient, it is thought, to reimburse its entire cost, and will also, as an incidental result, secure the permanent improvement of the

river for the purpose of navigation.

The constitution having invested congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, its citizens must of necessity look to congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests; and as the territory of this district is the common property of the people of the United States, who, equally with its resident citizens are interested in the prosperity of izens, are interested in the prosperity of their capital, I cannot doubt but that you will be amply sustained by the general voice of the country in any measures you may adopt for this purpose. I also invite the favorable consideration of congress to the wants of the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this district, as exhibited in the report of the commissioners. While the number of pupils is rapidly increasing,

no adequate provision exists for a corres-

ponding increase of school accommoda tion, and the commissioners are without the means to meet this urgent need. A number of the buildings now used for number of the buildings now used for school purposes are rented, and are, in important particulars, unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia is surely entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the national government as in the several states and territories, to which munificent grants of public lands have been made for the endowment of schools and universities.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion. Dec. 1, 1879.

# uticura

The success attending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of tile country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miracu. Austres. Messrs, Weeks & Potter extend their thanks to all who have extend their for Cuticura, Cuticura Soap and Cuti. August Resolvent, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs. Obliged to Go About on Crutches. A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—
In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the Curicite A Rememies, I voluntary make the following statement:
I have had Salt Rheum Un my body and on one leg in a very aggrevated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of Curicura, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go on crutches. I commenced to me the Curicura in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the intammation and humor to the surface and, as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times leave quantities would coine to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling and tiching, which, under the constant use of Curicura would rapidly subside and heal. Each tinic these outbreaks grew less and less severe and finally disapp ared, leaving me perfectly cursify the Resolvent avery strengthening and puritying medicite in take in such extreme cases as mine, breatse the disease is so weakering to the system.

to the system.

Very gratefuly yours.

MRS. AMA R. BROWN.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

Eczema of the Hands Cired. Interesting Letter from a Well-Knows Attorney. Attorney.

Editor New Orleans Picayune: Sir—Sines the fall of 1867, up to the last three weeks, have been troubled with an eruption of the skin, which the doctors call by various names, but which is generally known by the name of Eczena or Sall Rheum. The principal place of attack was my hands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore.

At times the disease threatened to spread from my hands and envelop my whole body. Doctors have been consulted in Philadelphia, Washington, and in this city, with no more success than a temporary relief. After considerable expense and much pain and suffering, I had come to the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to grin and bear it.

About four weeks ago I read in the Picayane the advertisement of Cuticum, for sale by our welt-known druggist, Mr. Lyons, and resolved to try it. I purchased a

ONS, and resolved to try it. I purchased a fitty-cent box, and before it was half used the disease had completely disappeared and I feel certain that mine is a permanent

My object in sending you this lefter is to make known to other sufferers the value of CUTICURA, and thus benefit, if ever so little, suffering humanity. Yours truly, P. P. CATROLL.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
28 Camp street, New Orleans, Dec. 25, 1878.

The Cuticura Remeats are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents, containing the contest of th

Phered over the centre of the nervous forthe Notane Electrodes, the pit of the stomach, they stimu-Placed over the cenplasters stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Rowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspersia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. Get the genuine.

James Mox, Wholesale Dealer in

Authracite, Hocking Valley and Bituminous

Also agent for the celebrated Piedmont Blacksmith Cosl,

the best in the world. Western agent for Boyd, Stickney & Co. Yard, corner Clinton and Railroad Sts. Down town office, 77 Calhoun street.

# O. HULL, HOUSE AND SIGN

Graining, Glazing, Kalsomining, Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, &c. Estimates for Work Furnished on Application 89 CALHOUN STREET.

FOR SALE Two Valuable Farms and Sawmill, in Eel River township, Alten county, Indiana. I offer or sale my two farms and saw-mill, bournto 4 oseph Urbine, jr., near WALLEN DEPOT, Allen county, about nibe miles from Fort Wayne. One farm contains one hundred and twenty acres and the other eighty acres. Saw-mill track contains three acres.

PRICE VERY LOW. For particulars enquire of Messrs.
Ninde & Ellison, Fort Wayne, or owner,
R. B. Chaffix, Richmond, Va.

11,4\*\*3m

pound.

MEAT MARKET,

Dressed Chikens 8 cents per

17 West Berry Street.

# **COLD WEATHER COMFORTS**

ARE NOW IN ORDER, and where you can buy them of great importance to the close buver.

### OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.

15 & 17 Court Street, and 58 & 60 Clinton St.

### THE PLACE

Overcoals.

Heavy Weight Suits, Wool Scarfs, Merino Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,

Buck Goods, all Grades,

Wool Mittens, Wool Gloves, Wool Cuffs, Wool Underwear, Ear Muffs,

Merino Underwear, Fine Wool Hosiery, Etc.

And while there don't fail to see their nice and cosy

Kid Mittens,

Children's Depart'nt

### Fry's Meat Market 246 Calhoun Street. Best Corn Beef & Pickle Pork

In the city. Give it a trial and satisfy yourself. Also,

PORK SAUSAGES And Fresh Pork

At all times, I will sell Meats of all Kinds As cheap as anywhere in the city. 9,912

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter Iron and Lead · Pipe, Brass Goods OF ALL KINDS. 125 Calhean Street, FORT WAYNE, IND.

# **JUST ARRIVED**

# **HOLIDAYS**

Mordhurst's Drug Store Cor. Calhoun and Berry Streets, Opposite Aveline House.

Do Not Neglect

Fall Stock

No. 17 Calhoun St.

One of the largest, handsomest and cheapest stocks ever brought to the city. Give us a call,

### ROOT & COMPANY.

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

### Cloak, Shawl and Snit

Department, consisting in part of

CLOAKS and DOLMANS

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

### WALKING JACKETS.

Seal and Mink Cloaks,

Silk, Fur-lined Garments. the most elegant and modish

shapes.
Our stock of garments comprises
everything really desirable, from the
cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal. Each garment, was selected with great care and fully tested as to with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc.—consequently not un ill-fitting or mis-slapen garment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especially large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A superb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Benver

Shawls. The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS For ladies and children in the city.

FURS.

A magnificent line of Scul, Mink and lower price fure, for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation Scal Caps, etc.

### SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods and rare bargains, among which may be found an improved 20 inch black gros grain an improved 20 inch black gros grain silk at \$1.25; 21-inch black gros grain at \$1.60. These goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely grain at \$1.60. in every large city in the union at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard respectively.

### BLACK SATIN DeLYON.

An elegant satin-faced silk that will not gloss—by far the handsomest goods ever brought to this market— at \$2.85 per yard; selling in New Yark City at \$5.00.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS Black and Colored Silk Brocades in

### SATINS

#### PLAIN; BROCADED and STRIPED VELVETS.

Y PLATY PARO, PLAIN, BLACK MANTILLA, An immenseline of Trimming Velvets in all the new shades, in plain, striped and embossed.

#### DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods stadk will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable plain colors, Novelties and Fancy Goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well-appointed metropolitan Dress Goods departments.

The prices throughout our catire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer. Our Dress Goods stuck will be found

ROOT & COMPANY Calhoun Street.



### THE CITY.

Or. Irwin-boils. The rivers are swollen.

A. Schnoesenberger-girl.

The grand jury met to-day. Frank Wolke is in Chicago.

Eighth ward election to-morrow.

Wm. Meyers, of East Lewis street.

Geo. W. Pepper will lecture at the

Academy to-morrow evening. There were fourteen loads of hay on

The case of Milton Webber vs. the A. C. L. L. D. P. A. comes up at Columbia City to-day.

Mr. Erckhoff has resigned his elerk-ship at the Mayer House, and is suc-ceeded by Mr. Allen, late of the Rob-

Rial's celebrated Uncle Tom's Cabin company will appear at the Academy next Saturday afternoon and evening.

Gus. Franks, chief waiter at the "Globe." left for Jacksonville, Ill., last night to visit the bedside of his dying mother.

dying mother.

Bolice Court: Louis Carsimer,
dennk, 12 days; Frank Porley, druok,
15 days; Geo. Hartman and Geo.
Gunter, drunk, 10 days each. Au
revoir! Ovah the rival!

Investigation will be made into the family relations of a certain Mr. Zink, whose little daughter was found on the street last night saying she was driven from home by the cruelty of how fother. her father.

Marthe Dichm does not deem it necessary to abide with Charles any longer, and filed her petition for a divorce in the circuit court to-day on the grounds of cruelty and inhuman

S. M. Hench is at Angula. Mrs. T. D. Hance left for Camden

Deputy Wilkinson left for the In-sane Asylum, having in charge Lawrence Tresch, of Pleasant town-

Judge Morris, R. C. Bell, Samuel L. Morris, Judge Zollars, R.S. Robert-son, L. M. Ninde, Chas. Aldrich, S. R. Alden and James Barrett Alden and James Barrett were admitted to membership in the State Bar Association at Indianapolis last week. Judge Taylor occupies a place on the committee on law, and Judge Morris is on the committee on judicial procedure.

The Indianapolis Sentinel insists on having Judge Allen Zollars mayor of Fort Wayne.

The society column of the SENTI-NEL, is regarded as immense.

There were 65 marriage licenses is sued during the month of November. Only 14 mortuary certificates were issued by the city clerk, in November. Why are things thus?

Any one who thinks advertising don't pay, should have seen the rush at P. J. Tormey's, this morning. The store was crowded all day.

Miss Julia Meyers, daughter of Wm. Meyers, the druggist, is seriously

The little daughter of S. S. Bayless has just recovered from an attack of lang fever. The Reineke concert last night was

a grand success. Lack of space pre-cludes a more extended notice, but suffice it to say that the programme was a well selected one and was exquisitely rendered.

The will of Ernest Vordermark was admitted to probate to-day. It was dated in 1863.

December the oncest. This is

The item in Saturday's Sentinell about a school mann in Monroe township, was based upon erroneous information. The women referred to lives in unother township and does not and never did teach in Monroe. Her affinity hails from Pittsburgh.

W. Bronsteter stopped at the Indiana House, Cincinnati, on Saturday.

The SENTINEL has received two letters from Elida, O., about the Ankin's Rice libel case, one ou one side of the mutter and the other control. Under the vircumstances, the SENTINEL believes it best not to publish either letter. either letter.

Mr. Hunter, representing the In-dianapolis Sentinel, called at this office on Saturday.

The county commissioners are in

Letter carrier Mensch is on his old route this week, T. J. Meegan has accepted a position on the Journal.

The Hamilton Bank proposes to issue \$50,000 of circulating notes under the national banking law.

E. N. Huston registered Saturday the Walnut street House, Cincir

nati. F. B. Muffet, of Fort Wayne, was at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, on

Saturday.

Mrs. Ott, of Water street is lying at the point of death, with consumptiou.

Workmen were driving piles yes-terday at Machaniu street in Nebruska to prevent an overflow from the St. Mary's river.

The Columbia street skunk skin dealers worked all day yesterday.

The eighth ward democrats held a

and eight ward democrate held a caucus Saturday evening to nominate a candidate for councilman to succeed the late Anthony Drever. The vote resulted: John G. Noll, 161; Michael Bastues, 65.

Tormey & Co., have their grand pening to-day.

There is a frenzied demand for the photographs of W. D. Page as Sir Joseph Porter.

Water pipe has been delivered along Clinton street.

Sarah Jane Matthias, a simple-minded girl, was picked up by Mar-shal Diehl last night. This morning she was started home. She lives some distance south of the city.

Geo. E. Graham was arrested this morning, at his house on Water street, and taken before Esq. Pratt, and bound over in the sum of \$300 to await the action of the grand jury, on a charge of forgery. He went to inil.

Frank Willman and bride, the cloping couple from Hartford City, returned home in due time, but not to his father, who has cut him off without the customary shilling. He is now with his brother, who says that if the father will not receive Frank back into favor he Frank back into favor he too will leave the paternal jurisdiction.

The special committee, consisting of Messes. Hettler, Fox and Rolmes, will meetigate the official carear of Chief Vo-gel to-night at the city hall.

A young married couple bound for Columbia City stood around on the plat-form at the south dept to-day, and the train was helf way to Arcola before they realized that they were left.

The release of Jack Swayne will in all probability take place to morrow. The board has been alganed by If toeholders, and its entitle on the following will be examined into and it will doubtless be approved by Judge Borden to-interrupt.

Wheat rose to \$1.26 on the streets to day.

Oscar Simons went to Clam Lake

Will Rogers, of Toledo, was in the city to-day. J. F. Rodabaugh, a copy of Monte Cristo, a railway guide and a shawl strap, left for Kansas City, this afternoon.

A gentleman from Michigan was swindled out of \$75 this afternoon on Calgory and the control of t

A CONSERVATORY GUEL

i a Little Trouble in Trouble in the Godly City of Wabash,

Wabash came very near having usation, a week ago, in which Wabash came very near having a sensation, a week ago, in which a young hady formerly well known in this city, as one of the most accomplished students at the conservatory, was concerned. Since leaving the conservatory, her life has been checkered and varied, her musical education was completed and soon afterwards she

and soon afterwards she married a profligate drunkard, named Knight, from whom she was divorced before she was 20 years old. She then returned to her father's home at Hunbefore she was 20 years old. She then returned to her father's home at Huntington, but was soon forced to leave on account of the cruel treatment she received. She then went to Wabaah and secured a situation wrestling with the post and kettles in the Tremont House kitchen, and was well satisfied with the change in life. A week ago on Saturday night her husband came to the hotel and wanted to see her, threatening to shoot her on sight. Marshal Campbell took charge of him, and on Monday morning he was given five minutes to leave town, which opportunity he eagerly embraced. Her father came to take her home, but being with good friends she refused to go, and still remains at the Tremont House.

#### LECTURE.

Another Delightful Trent at the Academy.

To-merrow night the next lecture in union course, will be delivered at the Academy of Music, by the celebrated orator (see, W. Peppe, who, as a popular speaker has few equals. The following pressnotices speak for themselves:

selves:

"Qeo. W. Pepper delivered a lecture at George ("Qeo. W. Pepper delivered a lecture at St. James" High last evening, before a large audicence, and the special could have desired ne more outlinion customer in the lecture of 
and quotamns from the posts.— Engine Express.
George W. Pepper lectured last evening at the Mercantile Rail. About 500 persons were present, including many of the wentity and influential citizons of this city. For nearly two hours the lacturer than the about and endence speli-bound by his last the control of the control

Seats can now be secured at George S. Fowler's.

#### THE RAILROADS.

Supt. Gorbam left last night for Crestline on a special.

The Wabash No. 2 was forty minutes late this morning.
G. W. Dorsee, Wabash engineer, has returned from Toledo, and will resume work in the yard to-night.

The new G. R. & I. cars, will be 35 ong, and will be used for carrying dressed under. The long timbers for the cars will be pine.

The Pittsburgh shops have orders at hand to boild 1,000 cars, 200 for the brank Rapids road, 500 provision cars and the gondulas. This will comprise the winters with.

John C. Gault, had a lively trip over that road the other day. He was whirled from here to Toledo, ninety-four miles, in exactly two hours. whirled from here to Toledo, ninetyfour miles, in exactly two hours.
The train—consisting of locomotive,
tender, baggage car and Kansus City
and Northern directors' car—consumed twenty minutes in six stops,
thus making the run of
ninety-four miles in an oven
100 minutes. That's the way
they de things on the Wabash. Engine 48, with Jim Sowers at the throttle, did the job.

the, did the job.

They have, on the Wabash, the best system of dispatching trains of any road in the west. As an illustration of the thoroughness and accuracy which characterize this branch of the service, it may be stated, that during the four months end for November, 105,700 cers were the four November than 100 cers were the four November

ing November, 105,700 cars were moved on this division, and 35,000 train orders issued, and not a single error was reported. Such a record

#### RELIGIOUS.

Several revivals are in progress in his city.

The churches were well attended esterday. No services were held yesterday at the Christian or Universalist churches.

Dr. Stone preached two able sermons, yesterday, at the First Baptist Church.

Pew letting at the cathedral yester-

day.

The revival meetings are still going on at the United Brethren Mission church, on East Lewis street. The interest is greatly increasing, and a goodly number of persons have made manifest a desire to seek the Lord.

The master asks the mayers of all The pastor asks the prayers of all Christian people for the further suc cess of these meetings. Meeting this week at 7:30 in the evenings, excep-Saturday.

A Call for the Twenty-third Corps.

Attention, First Division, Twenty-third Corps! Committee of the six regiments that Corps! Committee of the six regiments that Corps! Committee of the six regiments that the distribution of our division at Indianapolis, December 9th, 1875, and to take opare in the procession to be reviewed by Gen client, formerly commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. That committee may be added Good Google States, Indianapolis,

A. W. Frartier,

John 1201 Indiana;

And The Training Committee May be a find the committee of the United States and Indiana;

June 1. Carvers,

Admitted Training June 1. A Call for the Twenty-third Corp.

Commence of the second second of the second 
Og to Chaska's, 72 Calhoun Street.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT Dismisted—William Pari vs dames zlason, replevia.

Min. MEW SUITS. Frederick Echart va Ell Cramer et al, Mortgage, 336; Martha Diahni va Charles Diehm, divorce.

PROBATE, PROBATE,
The first will of Ernst Vordormark was admitted to probate, Christing Vordermark was appointed administratrix with will, Bond \$2,00; John Wand Henry Vordermark surefies.

SUPERIOR. NEW SUITS,

Theadore Kearney vs Enoch Garmon, account, \$135; Genvieve H Stophlet vs Sarah Young, replevin, \$200.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGHENTS.

Noah Clein vs John M Taylor at al, Indine and Judgment of middel for the plaintiff and for roots: the Hegestrown Granique utitural fundement Manofacturing Company vs Baniel Notestine, 8835. Charles Lizzle Shoemaker vs Jno Lillie, jr, et al, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Don't fail to hear George W. Pep per at the Academy to-morrow night

For dress making and plain sewing, go to Mrs. Lathani's, No. 12 Columbia street, second floor. 29,15 The Geo. Woods Organs, stand at the head, on account of their excell-ency. C. L. Hill is ugent for them.

A few more pieces of silk fringe left at decided bargains. CHARKA. nins. Chaska. 72 Calhoun Street.

December Fashions at the Pattern

The great Automatic City now on exhibition in the old "Palace of Fashion" is one of the greatest wonders of the world.

Go to the Boston Tea Store for you Raisina

Gentlemen's Gloves all descrip ions. Chaskn, 72 Calhoun street.

Don't fail to hear George W. Pep per at the Academy to-morrow night Go to J. G. Fledderman for your overcoats. Finest line of piece goods in the city. 11,25f

Chestnute Reduced. Tennessee Chestnuts, \$2.00 per

FRUIT HOUSE. December patterns now ready a the Pattern Store.

Just opened out, a nice line of ladies vests, from 35 cents upwards. Chaska, 72 Calboun street.

They all inquire for 34 Calhou

Go and see the Automatic City. Large stocks of German Bowls and Brier Pipes kept constantly on hand by W. A. Foote, the popular tobacco dealer, corner Wayne and Calhoun

Go to Ryan's Oyster Depot for your Fresh Oysters. 22 West Berry treet.

Monning's Self-raising Buckwheat Flour ready for use. Sold by every grover. Put up only by J. B. Mon-ning & Co., corner Columbia and Barr streets.

AThe automatic city is now on exhibition, and will continue open during the rest of this week. If you want your pants cut in the latest style go to J. G. Fledderman and have them cut by B. Kramer, the most artistic cutter in the city. 11,250

Geo. W. Pepper, the celebrated ora tor, at the Academy to-morrow night For a few days Ladies Sandals 40 cents at Schiefer & Son's, Columbia

street. Amber eigarette holders of every style and description at W. A. Foote's cor. Wayne and Calhoun streets.

Go and see the automatic city.

Germantown Yarus, Zephyrs, Floss, Fancy Works, the hest in the city, M. Frank & Co., Proprietors of the Bee Hive.

Go to McCauley for your Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mufflers, at Mo-Cauley & Co.'s, 5 Keystone Block.

J. G. Fiedderman is the most re-liable and experienced Merchant Tailor in the city. 11,25f Go to Ryan's Oyster Depot. 250

December patterns now ready at the Pattern Store. Go to Foote's for your Christmas

Do not miss the opportunity of ex-mining the automatic city.

Go to the Boston Tea Store for Valencia and Malaga Raisins at

When you go down town ask some one to show you K. B. Miller & Co.'s Mecrschaum pipes, cigar and cigar-ctte holders for Christmas presents, at W. A. Foote's, corner Wayne and Calhoun streets.

The automatic city.

Thomas Ryan receives daily fresh Tub Oysters at 22 West Berry street. A. K. Irey, agent for C. S. Maltby's

Don't fail to hear George W. Pep-er at the Academy to-morrow night. Call at C. I. Hill's music store, and examine a Geo. Woods argan, if you are equiemplating the purchase of a christmas present.

C. L. Hill, is agent for the Geo. Woods organ, in this city. Ladies, send to the Patiern Slore, 8 West Berry street, for the December Metropolitan.

Kelly Island Umpes. In three pound boxes, 25c per box. Spanish Malaga Grapes, 20o pound. Fully House.

Ladies, send to the Pattern Store, S West Berry street, for the December Metropolitum.

to Chaska's for Notions, 72 Calhoun street.

George W. Pepper's lecture morrow night.

No one should fail to see the auto-

K. B. Aliller & Co. keep a magnifi-cent line of Children's Hats and Caps continually on hand. Hats cheap at McCauley & Co.'s, 5 Keystone Block,

For a few days Ladies Sandals 40 cents at Schiefer & Son's, Columbia street.

The finest line of Gloves that can be found in the city it at McCauley & Co.'s, 5 Keystone Blocks.

December Fashions at the Pattern

The Boston Tea Store is the place to go for your Raisins. No one should fail to call at C. L. Hill's music store, and examine the Geo Woods organs.

Everyone should go and see the auomatic city.

Geo. W. Pepper's lecture to morrow Beautiful fashions now ready at the Pattern Store.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery in endless variety at Chaska's, 72 Calhoun street.

Everything that goes to make up a smoker's outlit can be found at W. A. Foote's, corner Wayne and Calhoun streets. The reason J. Pierr's millinery establishment is so well patronized, is because the ladies of Fort Wayne, have learned to appreciate true merit and first-class work.

For a few days Ladies Sanduls 40 cents at Schiefer & Son's Columbia street. 26b

The automatic city is viewed by hundreds of our citizens every day. Go and see it.

It is to your interest to trule with Jno. Bostick's, 12 E. Columbia street. George W. Pepper's lecture to mor-row night.

You can get a good pair of pants, for \$5 or \$6 at John Bostick's, 12 E. Columbia St. Beautful fashions now ready at the

Go to 34 Calhoun street for your Hats and Caps. A fine display of winter suitings, at John Bostick's, 12 E. Columbia St.

Sugars Down le.
Cut Loaf and Crushed, 11e per sound.
Granulated and Powdered, 11e per

pound.
Coffee A 10½c and C 9c per pound.
Choice Yellow Sugar, Sc per pound.
FRUIT HOUSE. Go to A. K. Irey's for your Tur-

Fine Merchant Tailoring ! J. W. Schmidt & Son,

THE POPULAR MERCHANT TAILORS, Cordially hivits the public generally to visit their puriors and examine their stock of piece goods. They guarantee entire satisfaction to their customers.

Any one in need of an Overcoat or Suit will do well to eatl on these gentlemen at o well to call on these general 70 East Main Street.

### THE NEW GUN STORE, No. 24 West Main Street, Fort Warne,

Indiana. HOUGHS.

Has recently added to their already large assurtment of Breech and Muszle Londing Shot. Unus and Rifles three more cases of one going of different celebrated makes as consumer. Moore, Rennington, London, Carlon Services lower than the New Moore, Process lower than the New Moore, Process Cover than the New York patent finish about the theory lowest prices. This is the only gun store in the city where Taham's New York patent finish about is reliable.

killed. uzzle louding guns taken in exchange resent loaders. Every gun warranted, esh and nuzzle loading guns resiock-nd rebarel to shoot alase and lard

C. R. MILLER and C. RAQUET

### Special Election.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Fort Whyne, Nov. 20, 1873. To Hugh M. Hiebl, Marshal of the of Fort Wayne:
Sin-You are hereby notified that a special election will be held in the Eighth (8th) Ward in the city of Fort Wayne, at the usual place of holding elections, on

Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1879.

o elect one councilman for said ward to all the quexpired term of A. T. Breyer becaused,
Of this all inspectors and judges, and
others of said ward will take notice.
By order of the Common Council,
JOHN H. TRENTMAN, City Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the notice served upon me this 2013 day of November, 1879. III UGH M. DIEHL, Marshal. [Staats-Zeitung please copy.] 11,20,12 DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES, CHICAGO SCALE Co. 149 and tal Joherson St., Chicago, IE. Jolierson Sk., Chicago, Ill.

Two-ton wagon scales, \$40; 4-ton, do., \$60. All Other scales at reduced prices. All Scales warmited to give attached ton, Send for full price list.

Now Tork Money and Slock Mark w

MONEY LORING AND HOOR HARMS, MONEY LORING A EGY percent, STELLING EXCENNISE Quiet and STELLING EXCENNISE QUIET and STELLING EXCENNISE COLOR AND SECOND FOR THE SECOND SECO

esume funding operations.
RAILBOAD BONDS—Inactive.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull and nom-

SPATE SECURITIES - Data and interest designed and prices designed from Saturday's closing agency. Subsequently, under an active surjuing maryonical, arrevery of the left line advances; food sames and life left line advances; food sames and life left line advances; food sames and life left line advances; food sand most there

EQ P0 A 97 f. 115 Central 121 em 360 St. L. & Iron M. St. L. & S. F.

| Dref | Laite Shure. | 16i | Laite Dref | Lai 

Chicago.

Chicago.

OHIOAGO, Dec. 1.—Wheat strong and higher at 31 275 for each and Docember; \$1.23\(\kappa\) bid for Janimary. Corn, strong and lighter at 51\(\kappa\) c or each; 10\(\kappa\) bid for Janimary; 45\(\kappa\) c or each; 10\(\kappa\) d or Janimary; 45\(\kappa\) c or each; 10\(\kappa\) d or Janimary; 50\(\kappa\) c or each; 10\(\kappa\) d or Janimary; 50\(\kappa\) or each; 10\(\kappa\) for each; 11\(\kappa\) for each; 11\(\kappa\) for each; 11\(\kappa\) for each ind December; \$1.2\(\kappa\) for Janimary. Laid, strong lead present the first 12\(\kappa\) for Janimary. Whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary, whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary. Whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary, whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary. Whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary, whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary. Whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary, whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary. Whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary for Janimary, whisky, steady at \$1\(\kappa\) for Janimary.

New York.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dee, 1.—Cotton quiet. Flon a shade firmer; receipts 39,000 barrels. Ry flour of the firmer; receipts 39,000 barrels. Ry flour of the firmer; receipts 39,000 barrels. Ry flour of the firmer of

Toledo.

Toleto.

Toleto, O. Dec. 1.—Wheat, firm amber Michigan, each \$1.83%; Kebruary; \$1.81%; No. 2 red Webselt each and Licember, \$1.83%; January \$1.80%; February; \$1.89%; Corn, steady; No. 2 old, 42%; Dats, quiet; No. 2, 35c astrol, \$1.80% bid. Cloverseat, pr.me, \$2.90 asked, \$1.70 bid. Dressed logs, \$5.00 asked, \$4.70 bid.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—Petroleur quiet: quotations unchangeil; standar white, 110 test, at 19/c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. MASONIC KLECTION NUTICE—No Living is a boundy given that Wayne Lodge No. 25 F. and A. M. will hold its annual election at its hall in this city at an interpretation of the property on its stated annual communication of Ducanisation and Communication of Ducanisation of the Communication 
Attest J. C. MUDGE, See'y. 12,18,12

OFFICE New Haven and Furt Wayne, Ind., Surplike Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., Surplike Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., Surplike Sew Haven and Fort Wayne Tan pile Sew Haven and Fort Wayne Tan pile Sew Office Sew Haven Tan pile Sew Office Sew Offic

Hill.—At 11:50 a, m., to-day, Mrs. Geo. K. Hill, of Warsaw, died of pleuro pneumonimat the residence of Mrs. P. H. Anderson, 30 East Wayne Street. ISAAC DISAY. REALESTATE, etc., for side by Isaac Ul'Isay. Corner lut on Lafayette street with side-with improvements, \$500. Residence property on Taxassate.

DIED.

want improvements, 800. Residence proporty on Laftyette street, Residence proporty on Laftyette street, Will exchange for property of Issa vittle will exchange for property in Action of Islands, exchange in the Action of Series in Whitley county, to exchange for house and lot, Wagoth and ploys mandle factory in good running crafter, \$1,500. running order, \$1,250.
Improved farm, 115 neres rich battom land, near Cafleyville, Kan, Will exchange for farm or eity proporty: A zare-chanice, train 200 neres, near Fort Wayne, 40 two land. A very great bargain can be had on this farm. Fire por new only \$50.

530.
Very desirable lot on West Washington Street, near Broadway, only \$700.
A magnificent stock farm of 220 acres in this county, to exchange for city properly.

this county, to exchange for city proporty, the state owners baving projectly on Taylor street, near Patribid around. Side.

Real estate owners baving projectly for sale will find it in their advantage to ongage my services in effecting sales or exchanges, office ones, office ones, in the sale will find it in the sale will be sales of the sa Brech Laneous.

ORT ANNE CITY ORDERS—Office of City Treasure, fort Wayne, ind., Nov. 26, 182.—Motice is hereby given that there is money on hand to redeem at the another of the control of the matemating fort. Wayne city orders thich were presented for payment prior of birty 1,189, and that no inferest will be of the control of the control of the M. M. Alexandry, City Treasurer.

PROFESSIONAL. DRS. Williamson & Ross, Homosepath-to Physicians and Surgeons. Oilles No. 20 Cathour street. Br. Ross will give special attention to discases of the cyc and ear. WANTED.

WANTED-A few good solicitors for city and county, Call et Mayer House for R. P. N. 10.23

WANTED-A good girl for general housework, at the City Hospital

KBNDALLVIGAR RUNTINGTOX.

WARRAW

BLUFFTON.

STURGIS.

AUBURY. ARYADA, ANGOLA.

And other towns of northern Indiana. Last spring we added to our immense Dry Goods and Carpet establishment a mammoth stock of fine, medium and cheap Furniture, selected with great care and bought with cash from only the BEST manufacturers of the country.

gain,

We have completed arrangements by which we can now accommodate such dealers.

We pride ourselves that we have the finest line of Office, Parlor, Sit-ting Room, Dining Room, Red Room and Kitchen Furniture ever exhibited in the state.

Our mammoth store in every de-partment is crowded full of Holiday Goods.

Strictly One Price Dealers in Dry Goods, Corpets, Furniture and House-keeping Goods of almost every kind.

2d GROWTH MCKORY.

All to be built cuts free of all defects and be to cut 2½, 5, 7 or 9½ feet long.

Black Hickory Logs, \$12,00 per 1,000 Jee!, a be 8 feet or 16 feet in lenght.

Forest Hickory Spokes.

Forest Oak, 30 inches in length, 514 1-ar 100) 2d growth Oak 30 in. in length, 518 per 1000. All timber to be delivered at our factory at Fort Wayne, Ind., east end Wayne street, on Wubash & Eric Cabol (10 min. street, on wideash & Eric Canal (10 min-nics airles from Court House).
Parties who live in vicinity of the Rall-roads having timber in ear-head lots, will that it to their advantage to ship in that way. We make no charge for hauling from depot to factory. hal (10 min.

BOSEKER & WHITE.

A city is shown with inctories, mills, work shaps, with playing foneights, running streams, finlus of cars passing and repeasing, with 62 automatic working, inchanics, all doing work natural as life. Exhibited in flosten, Mass., to over 200,00 people, and pronounced by all to be the most wonderful place of mechanism ever on exhibition. Open from 9a, m. 1010 p. m.

Corner' Cathonn and Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

We continue to pay all freight charges upon furniture bought of us that does not go to any place exceed-ing 150 miles from Fort Wayne.

Inches in diameter at top, ic pullment it.

LOGS.

Above 41/2 digmeter at top, 2 cents per

AUTOMATIC CITY.

The most Wonderful piece of Mechan-

ical Work in the world.

NO. I KEYSTONE BLOCK.

For a few days only. Don't fall to see it. Mutiness during the day for ladies and children.

ADMISSION ONLY 10c.

HARTFORD CITY, COLUMBIA CITY, VAN WERT. LAGRANCE.

As we did not increase our business expenses a single cent by adding our Furniture Department, it followed that we could sell Furniture almost at cost, and yet make money; as every dollar of profit was so much clear

At first we designed only selling
Furniture at retail, but so much below usual rates did we buy our goods
and at such small profits did we sell
them, Furniture declers in surrounding towns soon found that our ing towns soon found that our retail prices were less than they were paying at wholesale, and they were therefore desirons of purchasing of us.

FOSTER BROS, 11 & 18 Court St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED

501,000 feet 2d growth Hinkory Entis, 100,500 feet Hickory Logs, 200,000 feet Elim Entis, 200,000 feet Elim Entis, 200,000 feet Elim Entis, 200,000 feet Elim Entis, 200,000 feet Elimination of Elimination Forest Hinkory English Forest Entis (Elimination Forest Elimination Forest

EILIM.

\$7.00 and \$8.00 per 1000, according to quality. OAK SPOKES.

BERGMANS GREAT \$30,000

## ROOT & COMPANY.

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be Lawrence Tresch, of Pleasant town-

### Cloak, Shawl and Suit

Department, consisting in part of

CLOAKS and DOLMANS

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

### WALKING JACKETS.

Seal and Mink Cloaks,

Silk, Fur-lined Garments.

In the most elegant and modish

Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest not an ill-fitting or mis-shapen gar-ment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especially large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A superb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Beaver

### Shawls.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS For ladies and children in the city.

FURS. A magnificent line of Scal, Mink and lower price furs, for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation Seal Caps, etc.

### SILK DEPARTMENT.

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods and rare bargains, among which may be found an improved 20-inch black gros grain silk at \$1.25; 21-inch black gros grain at \$1.50. These goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard respectively.

### BLACK SATIN DeLYON.

An elegant satin-faced silk that will not gloss-by far the handsomest goods ever brought to this marketat \$3.85 per yard; selling in New York City at \$5.00.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

### SATINS. PLAIN, BROCADED and STRIPED on the Journal.

### VELVETS.

PLAIN, BLACK MANTILLA, An immense line of Trimming Velvets in all the new shades, in plain, striped and embossed.

### DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods stock will be fou to contain everything to be desired in Saturday. all the fashionable plain colors, Noveldium and fine goods, that are usually | tion. kept in well-appointed metropolitan Dress Goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash

ROOT & COMPANY. Calhoun Street.

## Paily Sentinel. Circulation 4,000.

### THE CITY.

Dr. Irwin-boils.

The rivers are swollen. A. Schnoesenberger-girl.

The grand jury met to-day.

Frank Wolke is in Chicago.

Eighth ward election to-morrow. Wm. Meyers, of East Lewis street,

died this morning.

Geo. W. Pepper will lecture at the Academy to-morrow evening.

There were fourteen loads of hay on the market space at one time to-day. The case of Milton Webber vs. the A. C. L. L. D. P. A. comes up at Co-

lumbia City te-day. Mr. Erckhoff has resigned his clerkship at the Mayer House, and is succeeded by Mr. Allen, late of the Rob-

Itial's celebrated Uncle Tom's Cabin company will appear at the Academy next Saturday afternoon

and evening. Gus. Franks, chief waiter at the "Globe," left for Jacksonville, Ill.,

last night to visit the bedside of his dying mother.

Police Court: Louis Carsimer, drunk, 12 days; Frank Porley, drunk, 15 days; Geo. Hartman and Geo. Gunter, drunk, 10 days each. Au revoir! Ovah the rivah!

Investigation will be made into the family relations of a certain Mr. Zink. whose little daughter was found on the street last night saying she was driven from home by the cruelty of her father.

Martha Diehm does not deem if necessary to abide with Charles any longer, and filed her petition for a divorce in the circuit court to-day on the grounds of cruelty and inhuman treatment.

S. M. Hench is at Angola.

Mrs. T. D. Hance left for Camden

Judge Morris, R. C. Bell, Samuel L. Morris, Judge Zollars, R. S. Robertson, L. M. Ninde, Chas. Aldrich, S. R. Alden and James Barrett were admitted to membership in the State Bar Association at Indianapolis last week. Judge Taylor occupies a place on the committee on law, and Judge

Morris is on the committee on judicial procedure. The Indianapolis Sentinel insists on having Judge Allen Zollars mayor of

The society column of the SENTI-NEL, is regarded as immense.

Fort Wayne.

There were 65 marriage licenses is sued during the month of November. Only 14 mortuary certificates were issued by the city clerk, in November.

Why are things thus? Seal. Each garment was selected Any one who thinks advertising with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc.—consequently at P. J. Tormey's, this morning. The store was crowded all day.

Miss Julia Meyers, daughter of Wm. Meyers, the druggist, is seriously

The little daughter of S. S. Bayless, has just recovered from an attack of lung fever.

The Reineke concert last night was grand success. Lack of space precludes a more extended notice, but suffice it to say that the programme was a well selected one and was exquisitely rendered.

The will of Ernest Vordermark was admitted to probate to-day. It was dated in 1863.

December the oncest. This is

The item in Saturday's SENTINEL about a school marm in Monroe township, was based upon erroneous information. The woman referred to lives in another township and does not and never did teach in Monroe. Her affinity hails from Pittsburgh.

W. Bronsteter stopped at the Indiana House, Cincinnati, on Saturday.

The SENTINEL has received two letters from Elida, O., about the Askin's-Rice libel case, one on one side of the matter and the other contra. Under the circumstances, the Senti-NEL believes it best not to publish either letter.

Mr. Hunter, representing the Indianapolis Sentinel, called at this office on Saturday.

The county commissioners are in

Letter carrier Mensch is on his old route this week. T. J. Meegan has accepted a position

The Hamilton Bank proposes to issue \$50,000 of circulating notes un-

der the national banking law. E. N. Huston registered Saturday

at the Walnut street House, Cincin-

at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, on Mrs. Ott, of Water street is lying

ties and Fancy Goods, in cheap, me at the point of death with consump-

Workmen were driving piles yes-terday at Mechanic street in Nebraska to prevent an overflow from the St. Mary's river.

The Columbia street skunk skin dealers worked all day yesterday.

The eighth ward democrats held a caucus Saturday evening to nominate a candidate for councilman to succeed Bastues. 65.

Tormey & Co., have their grand opening to-day.

There is a frenzied demand for the photographs of W. D. Page as Sir

Water pipe has been delivered along Clinton street.

Sarah Jane Matthias, a simpleminded girl, was picked up by Marshal Diehl last night. This morning she was started home. She lives some distance south of the city.

Geo. E. Graham was arrested this morning, at his house on Water street, and taken before Esq. Pratt, and bound over in the sum of \$300 to await the action of the grand jury, on | day. a charge of forgery. He went to fail.

Frank Willman and bride, the eloping couple from Hartford City. returned home in due time, but not to his father, who has cut him off without the customary shilling. He is now with his brother, who savs that if the father will not receive Frank back into favor he too will

leave the paternal jurisdiction. The special committee, consisting of Messrs. Hettler, Fox and Holmes, will investigate the official career of Chief Vogel to-night at the city hall.

A young married couple bound for Columbia City stood around on the plat-form at the south depot to-day, and the train was half way to Arcola before they ealized that they were left. .

The release of Jack Swayne will in all probability take place to-morrow. The bond has been signed by 17 freeholders, and its sufficiency will be examined into and it will doubless be approved by Judge Borden to-morrow.

Wheat rose to \$1.26 on the streets to day.

Oscar Simons went to Clam Lake Will Rogers, of Toledo, was in the

city to-day. J. F. Rodabaugh, a copy of Monte Cristo, a railway guide and a shawl strap, left for Kansas City, this afternoon.

A gentleman from Michigan was A gentleman from Michigan was swindled out of \$75 this afternoon on Calgory street near Douglass avenue, by a sharper with whom he got acquainted while coming from Grand Rapids. He lenthim \$75 on an 280 check for half an hour to accommodate the pressing express agent (?) who wanted \$78 as preside charges.

A CONSERVATORY GIRL

Has a Little Trouble in Trouble in the Godly City of Wabash.

Wabash came very near having sensation, a week ago, in which a young lady formerly well known in this city, as one of the most accomplished students at the conservatory, concerned. Since leavconservatory. life has been checkered and varied,

her musical education was completed

afterwards married a profligate drunkard, named Knight, from whom she was divorced before she was 20 years old. She then returned to her father's home at Huntington, but was soon forced to leave on account of the cruel treatment she received. She then went to Wabash and secured a situation wrestling with the pots and kettles in the Tremont House kitchen, and was well satisfied with the change in life. A week ago on Saturday night her husband came to the hotel and wanted to see her, threatening to shoot her on sight. Marshal Campbell took charge of him, and on Monday morning he was given five minutes to leave town, which opportunity he eagerly embraced. Her father came to take her home, but being with good friends she refused to go, and still remains at the Tremont House.

### LECTURE.

Another Delightful Treat at the Academy.

To-morrow night the next lecture in union course, will be delivered at the Academy of Music, by the celebrated orator Geo. W. Peppe, who, as popular speaker has few equals. The following press notices speak for them-

"Geo. W. Pepper delivered a lecture at St. James' Hall last evening, before a large audience, and the speaker could have desired ne more enthusiasm than was manifested. The lecturer is a highly effective speaker and has a structure. ectve speaker and has a strong voice. The lecture was replete with anecdete and quotations from the poets."-Buffalo

at the Mercantile Hall. About 500 persons were present, including many of the wealthy and influential citizens of this wealthy and influential citizens of this city. For nearly two hours the lecturer held the audience spell-bound by his eloquence. Anything short of a verbatim report would fail to do justice to the lecture. He concluded with an eloquent peroration, The lecture was frequently apprauded and will long be remembered by all present.—St. Louis Republican.

Seats can now be secured at George S. Fowler's.

### THE RAILROADS.

Supt. Gorham left last night for Crestline on a special.

The Wabash No. 2 was forty minntes late this morning. G. W. Dorsee, Wabash engineer, has returned from Toledo, and will

resume work in the yard to-night. The new G. R. & I. cars, will be 35 ong, and will be used for carrying dressed umber. The long timbers for the cars vill be pine.

The Pittsburgh shops have orders on hand to build 1,000 cars, 200 for the Grand Rapids road, 500 provision cars and 300 gondolas. This will comprise the wint-300 gondola er's work.

The new manager of the Wabash, John C. Gault, had a lively trip over that road the other day. He was whirled from here to Toledo, ninety-whirled from here to Toledo, ninety-ing the rest of this week. F. B. Mosset, of Fort Wayne, was four miles, in exactly two hours. The train-consisting of locomotive tender, baggage car and Kansas City and Northern directors' car-consumed twenty minutes in six stops, thus making the run of ninety-four miles in an even minutes. That's the way they do things on the Wabash. Engine 48, with Jim Sowers at the throt-

tle, did the job. They have, on the Wabash, the best system of dispatching trains of any road in the west. As an illustration of the thoroughness and accuracy which characterize this the late Anthony Dreyer. The vote branch of the service, it may be staresulted: John G. Noll, 161; Michael ted, that during the four months end branch of the service, it may be staing November, 105,700 cars were moved on this division, and 35,000 train orders issued, and not a single error was reported. Such a record can't be beaten.

### RELIGIOUS.

Several revivals are in progress in this city. The churches were well attended

esterday. No services were held yesterday at the Christian or Universalist churches. Dr. Stone preached two able ser-

mons, yesterday, at the First Baptist Pew letting at the cathedral yester-

Church.

The revival meetings are still going on at the United Brethren Mission church, on East Lewis street. The interest is greatly increasing, and a goodly number of persons have made manifest a desire to seek the Lord. The pastor asks the prayers of all Christian people for the further suc cess of these meetings. Meeting this one to week at 7:30 in the evenings, except store. Saturday.

A Call for the Twenty-third Corps. Attention, First Division, Twenty-third Corps! Comrades of the six regiments that composed Hovey's Division, Army of the Ohio: You are earnestly requested to attend a reunion of our division at Indianapolis, December 9th, 1879, and to take part in the procession to be reviewed by Gen Grant formerly commander in-chief of

tend a reunion of our division at Indianapolis, December 9th, 1878, and to take part in the procession to be reviewed by Gen Grant, formerly commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. The headquarters will be at No. 30 East Georgia street. Inquiries may be addressed to Irvin Robbins, Indirnapolis.

A. W. Prather,
Colonel 120th Indiana; Irvin Robbins,
Major 123d Indiana; Irvin Robbins,
Captain 123d Indiana;
June E. Cravens,
Captain 123d Indiana;
W. F. HITT,
Adjutant 123d Indiana;
John Messick,
Major 124th Indiana,
John Messick,
Colonel 128th Indiana,
Jasper Packard,
Colonel 128th Indiana;
Chables A. Zollinger,
Colonel 129th Indiana;
Chables A. Zollinger,
Colonel 130th Indiana;
Elijah W. Penny,
Lleut. Colonel 130th Indiana;
John F. Wildman,
Adjutant 130th Indiana.
[Papers in Northern Indiana please copy.]

and the second of the second second second as the second s

Go to Chaska's, 72 Calhoun Street.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT. Dismissed—William Earl vs James Wilkinson, replevin.

NEW SUITS. Frederick Eckart vs Eli Cramer et al, Mortgage, \$300; Martha Diehm vs Charles Diehm, divorce.

PROBATE. The last will of Ernst Vordermark was admitted to probate. Christina Vordermark was appointed administratrix with will. Bond \$2,000; John Wand Henry Vordermark apprishes a problem.

### SUPERIOR.

NEW SUITS. Theadore Kearney vs Enoch Garmon, account, \$135; Genevieve H Stophlet vs sarah Young, replevin, \$200.

JUDGMENTS. Noah Clem vs John M Taylor et al, finding and judgment of nil dicit for the plaintiff and for costs: the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company vs Daniel Notestine, \$83.89; Charles Conrad vs Isaac Wilcox, \$80.74.
Lizzie Shoemaker vs Jno Lillie, jr, et al, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Don't fail to hear George W. Pepper at the Academy to-morrow night. For dress making and plain sewing,

The Gco. Woods Organs, stand a the head, on account of their excellency. C. L. Hill is agent for them.

go to Mrs. Latham's, No. 12 Colum-

ia street, second floor.

A few more pieces of silk fringe left at decided bargains. CHASKA.
72 Calhoun Street.

December Fashions at the Pattern The great Automatic City now on exhibition in the old "Palace of Fashion" is one of the greatest wonders of the world.

Go to the Boston Tea Store for your Raisins.

Gentlemen's Gloves all descriptions. Chaska, 72 Calhoun street.

Don't fail to hear George W. Pepper at the Academy to-morrow night Go to J. G. Fledderman for your overcoats. Finest line of piece goods

Chestnuts Reduced. Tennessee Chestnuts, \$2.00 per

FRUIT HOUSE. December patterns now ready at he Pattern Store.

Just opened out, a nice line of adies vests, from 35 cents upwards. CHASKA, 72 Calhoun street

They all inquire for 34 Calhoun street.

Go and see the Automatic City. Large stocks of German Bowls and Brier Pipes kept constantly on hand by W. A. Foote, the popular tobacco dealer, corner Wayne and Calhoun

streets. Go to Ryan's Oyster Depot for your Fresh Oysters. 22 West Berry

street.Monning's Self-raising Buckwheat Flour ready for use. Sold by every grocer. Put up only by J. B. Mon-ning & Co., corner Columbia and

and have them cut by B. Kramer, the most artistic cutter in the city. 11,25f Geo. W. Pepper, the celebrated orator, at the Academy to-morrow night.

For a few days Ladies Sandals 40 cents at Schiefer & Son's, Columbia Amber eigarette holders of every

style and description at W. A. Foote's cor. Wayne and Calhoun streets. Go and see the automatic city.

Germantown Yarns, Zephyrs, Floss, Fancy Works, the best in the city. M. Frank & Co., Proprietors of the Bee Hive

Go to McCauley for your Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mufflers, at Mc-Cauley & Co.'s, 5 Keystone Block. J. G. Fledderman is the most re-

liable and experienced Merchant Tailor in the city. Go to Ryan's Oyster Depot. 25c December patterns now ready at

he Pattern Store.

Go to Foote's for your Christmas

Do not miss the opportunity of examining the automatic city.

Go to the Boston Tea Store for your Turkey. Valencia and Malaga Raisins at the Boston Tea Store.

When you go down town ask some one to show you K. B. Miller & Co.'s Mecrschaum pipes, cigar and cigar-ette holders for Christmas presents, at W. A. Foote's, corner Wayne and

Calhoun streets. The automatic city.

Thomas Ryan receives daily fresh Fub Oysters at 22 West Berry street.

A. K. Irey, agent for C. S. Maltby's

Don't fail to hear George W. Pepper at the Academy to-morrow night Call at C. L. Hill's music store, and examire a Geo. Woods organ, if you are contemplating the purchase of a

christmas present. C. L. Hill, is agent for the Geo. Woods organ, in this city. Ladies, send to the Pattern Store, 8

Kelly Island Granes. In three pound boxes, 25c per box. Spanish Malaga Grapes, 200 pound.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Ladies, send to the Pattern Store, 8 West Berry street, for the December

Metropolitan. Go to Chaska's for Notions, 72

Calhoun street. George W. Pepper's lecture to

morrow night.

I No one should fail to see the auto-

K. B. Miller & Co. keep a magnifi-cent line of Children's Hats and Caps continually on hand.

Hats cheap at McCauley & Co.'s, 5 Keystone Block.

For a few days Ladies Sandals 40 cents at Schiefer & Son's, Columbia The finest line of Gloves that can

be found in the city it at McCauley & Co.'s, 5 Keystone Block. December Fashions at the Pattern

The Boston Tea Store is the place to go for your Raisins.

No one should fail to call at C. L. Hill's music store, and examine the Geo Woods organs.

Everyone should go and see the automatic city. Geo. W. Pepper's lecture to morrow

night. Beautiful fashions now ready at the Pattern Store.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery in

endless variety at Chaska's, 72 Calhoun street. Everything that goes to make up a smoker's outfit can be found at W. A. Foote's, corner Wayne and Calhoun

streets. The reason J. Pierr's millinery establishment is so well patronized, is because the ladies of Fort Wayne, have learned to appreciate true merit and first-class work.

For a few days Ladies Sandals 40 cents at Schiefer & Son's Columbia The automatic city is viewed by

It is to your interest to trade with Ino. Bostick's, 12 E. Columbia street.

hundreds of our citizens every day.

You can geta good pair of pants, for John Bostick's, 12 E. Columbia St. \$5 or \$6 at

George W. Pepper's lecture to-mor-

Beautful fashions now ready at the Pattern Store. Go to 34 Calhoun street for your

A fine display of winter suitings, at John Bostick's, 12 E. Columbia St.

Hats and Caps.

Sugars Down 1c. Cut Loaf and Crushed, 11c per oound. Granulated and Powdered, 11c per oound.

Coffee A 101c and C 9c per pound.

Choice Yellow Sugar, 8c per pound. FRUIT HOUSE.

Go to A. K. Irey's for your Turlatest style go to J. G. Fledderman Fine Merchant Tailoring

> J. W. Schmidt & Son. THE POPULAR MERCHANT TAILORS. Cordially invite the public generally to visit their parlors and examine their stock of piece goods. They guarantee entire satisfaction to their customers.
>
> Any one in need of an Overcoat or Suit will do well to call on these gentlemen at

### 70 East Main Street. NEW GUN STORE,

No. 24 West Main Street, Fort Wayne,

Indiana. Has recently added to their already large assortment of Breech and Muzzle Loading Shot Guns and Rifles three more cases of new guns of different ceiebrated makes as Colts, Clasbrang, Moore, Remington, etc., which they sell at prices lower than in New York. The best brands of the celebrated Hassard Tae shooting and Austin Club sporting powder, breech loading implements, ammunition, fishing tackle, Hunting suits always on hand, wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices. This is the only gun store in the city where Taham's New York patent finish shot is retailed.

Muzzle loading guns taken in exchange on breech loaders. Every gun warranted, Proceed and any store to the cold store of th

on breech loaders. Every gun warranted. Breech and muzzle loading guns restock-ed and rebored to shoot close and hard.

### All kinds of repairing done on short no-tice by our well known gunsmith C. C. H. MILLER and C. RAQUET

Special Election. OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1879. To Hugh M. Diehl, Marshal of the City

of Fort Wayne:

SIE-You are hereby notified that a special election will be held in the Eighth (Ath) Ward in the city of Fort Wayne, at the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1879, deceased,
Of this all inspectors and judges, and
voters of said ward will take notice.
By order of the Common Council.
JOHN H. TRENTMAN, City Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the notice served upon me this 20th day of November, 1879.

IUGH M. DIEHL, Marshal.

(Stack-Zaitung player graps) [Staats-Zeitung please copy.] DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES. CHICAGO SCALE Co.



Two-ton wagon scales, \$40; 4-ton, do., \$60.
All Other scales at reduced prices. All
Scales warranted to givesatisfaction. Send
for full price list.

mai2ddwly

### MONEY AND COMMERCE

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

MONEY-Loaning at 6@7 percent.

STEPLING EXCHANGE-Quiet and steady at \$4 80 %@4 834.

SILVER-Bar silver here, 11472.

GOVERNMENTS — Quiet and steady, except for the new fours, which are weak and lower, owing to the request of the forestry of the transpar for nuthority to

secretary of the treasury for authority to resume funding operations.

RAILROAD BONDS—Inactive.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull and nom-

STATE SECURITIES — Dull and hominal.

STOCKS—Opened heavy and prices declined 1/20 percent from Saturday's closing figures. Subsequently, under an active buying movement, a recovery of 1/20 percent ensued; Coal shares and Eric led the advance; toward noon there was a reaction of 1/2@1/2. 

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Wheat strong and higher at \$1 22% for cash and December; \$1 24% bid for January. Corn, strongand higher at 39% of for cash; 40% of for January; 36% of for May. Onts, lower at 33% of for Cash; 33% bid for January; 36% for May. 1, 25% bid for January; 36% of May. 1, 25% bid for January; 36% of Pork, excited and higher at \$12 00 for Cash; \$11 25% bid for December; \$11 75 for January. Lard, strong and higher at \$7 25 bid for cash and December; \$7 12% bid for January. Whisky, steady at \$1 00. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market light, at 3 90% 400; shipping at \$4 1004 30; heavy packing at \$90; closing 10% 150 higher. Cattle—Receipts, 35 000 head; market steady and unchanged. Chicago. dy and unchanged.

New York.

NEWYORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet. Flour a shade firmer; receipts 30,000 barrels. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Wheat spring shade better; winter from 1/c to 11/c; better rather quiet; receipts 339,000 bushels; sales, 144,000 bushels; No. 2 red, cash, at \$1 48½. Rye firm and un-changed. Corn quiet; receipts. 2,700 bushels; s les, 16,00 bushels at 59,660 or western mixed. Barley firm; No. 2 at 61. Outs q: i:t; receipts, 240,000 bushels; sales, 33,000 bushels, at 45½,47c for mixed western; 46,48½c for white. Pork higher at \$1 90. Beef quiet. Lard higher at \$7 80. Eutter at 196,27c. Cheese, whisky, sugar, eggs unchanged. Petroleum, craue at 7½,68½c; refined unchanged. tallow 7c.

### Bammore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. I .- Flour quiet but BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Flour quiet but strong; western superior at \$4.75@550; extra \$5.75@6.25; family \$6.75@7.25. Wheat, western higher; No. 2 western winter red, spot and December, 1.487@1.42; January \$1.50@1.51; Corn, western shade higher; western mixed, spot and December, 59%c; new, 58%c; January 59%@59%c; steamer 54c. Freights to Liverpool per steamer; cotton %; flour 38.6d; grain, 7@7%d. Receipts—Flour, 3.641 barrels; wheat, 60,100 bushels; corn, 40,700bushels; oats 600 bushels; corn, 40,700bushels; corn, 58,400 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 588,400 bushels; corn, 40,600 bushels.

Toledo. Tolebo. O., Dec. 1.—Wheat, firm; amber Michigan, cash, \$1 33½; February, \$1 39½; No. 2 red Wabash cash and December, \$1 33½; January \$1 36½; February, \$1 369½. Corn, steady; No. 2 old, 433½c. Oats, quiet; No. 2, %c asked, \$45 bid. Dressed hogs, \$5 00 asked, \$4 75 bid.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—Petroleum quiet; quotations unchanged; standard white, 110 test, at 9%c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. MASONIC ELECTION NOTICE.—No-tice is hereby given that Wayne Lodge No. 25 F. and A. M. will hold its annual election at its hall in this city at annual election at its hall in this city at half past 8 o'lock p. in, precisely, on its stated annual communication of December 23, 1879, A. L. 5879, and notice is especially given that in accordance with law, at that time three trustees will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. By order of the lodgs.

JAMES KEEGAN, Acting, W. M. Atlest J. C. MUDGE, Sec'y. 124,8,15

OFFICE New Haven and Fort Wayne OFFICE New Haven and Fort Wayne, Turnpike Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 28, 1879. The annual meeting of stockholders of the New Haven and Fort Wayne Turnpike company, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the company, room No. 12, in Burgess block, in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Saturday, January 3rd, 1880, at one o'clock p. m. HENRY C. M. BURGESS, Secretary. 29,6,1

DIED. HILL—At 11:50 a. m., to-day, Mrs. Geo, R. Hill, of Warsaw, died of pleuro pneumonia at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Anderson, 99 East Wayne street.

ISAAC DISAY.

REAL ESTATE, etc., for sale by Isaac Corner lot on Lafayette street with side-Corner lot on Lafayette street with side-walk improvements. \$500.

Residence property on Lafayette street, Will exchauge for property of less value with time on differences, or for property in Anburn. Price, \$2,300.

Improved farm of 57 acros in Whitley county, to exchange for house and lot.
Wagon and plow handle factory in good running order, \$1,200.

Improved farm, 145 acros rich bottom land, near Coffey ville, Kan. Will exchange for farm or city property. A rare chance. Farm, 200 acros, near Fort Wayne, 46 acros first-class timber; all rich productive land. A very great bargain can be had on this farm. Price per acro only \$30.

Very desirable lot on West Washington

street, near Broadway, only \$700.

A magnificent stock farm of 320 acres in this county, to exchange for city propthis county, to exchange for city property.

Residence property on Taylor street, near Fairfield avenue, \$900.

Real estate owners having property for sale will find it to their advantage to engage my services in effecting sales or exchanges. Office open every evening, ISAAC d'ISAY, 62 Calhoun street. Special notice to real estate owners. I have many customers who want bouses ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$2000. Call at my office without delay is you wish to sell. ISAAC d'ISAY, we althoun street.

30. Very desirable lot on West Washington

MIP CELLANEOUS.

ORT WAYNE CITY ORDERS—Office

of City Trensurer, Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Nov. 26, 1879.—Notice is hereby given that
there is money on hand to redeem all
outstanding Fort Wayne city orders
which were presented for payment prior
to May 1, 1879, and that no interest will be
allowed on such orders after this date.
C. M. BARTON, City Treasurer.

28c PROFESSIONAL.

DRS. Williamson & Ross, Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Office No. 80 Calhoun street. Dr. Ross will give special attention to diseases of the eye and ear.

WANTED.

WANTED-A few good solicitors for city and county. Call at Mayer House for R. P. N. 10,28

WANTED-A good girl for general housework, at the City Hospital.
11,13,tf

TO

COLUMBIA CITY. VAN WERT. LAGRANGE. STURGIS.

mense Dry Goods and Carpet establishment a mammoth stock of fine, medium and cheap Furniture, select-ed with great care and bought with

turers of the country. As we did not increase our business expenses a single cent by adding our cost, and yet make money; as every

At first we designed only selling Furniture at retail, but so much below usual rates did we buy our goods and at such small profits did we sell them, Furniture dealers in surrounding towns soon found that our retail prices were less than they were paying at wholesale, and they were

We have completed arrangements by which we can now accommodate

We pride onrselves that we have the finest line of Office, Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture ever exhibited in the state.

ing 150 miles from Fort Wayne. Our mammoth store in every department is crowded full of Holiday

11 & 13 Court St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

500,000 2d Growth Oak Spok For which the following CASIA prices will

LOGS. Black Hickory Logs, \$12,00 per 1,000 feet, o be 8 feet or 16 feet in lenght.

ELM. Above 4½ diameter at top, 2 cents per ineal foot. Forest Hickory Spokes.

 $87.00\,\mathrm{and}\,\$8.00\,\mathrm{per}\,1000$  , according to quality .

BOSEKER & WHITE.

**GREAT \$30,000** AUTOMATIC CITY

A city is shown with factories, mills, work shops, with playing fountains, running streams, trains of cars passing and repassing, with 65 automatic working mechanics, all doing work natural as life. Exhibited in Boston, Mass., to over 200,000 people, and pronounced by all to be the most wonderful piece of mechanism everon exhibition. Open from 9a.m. to 10 p.m.

Corner Calhonn and Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ADMISSION ONLY 10c.

KENDALLVILLE. HUNTINGTON. WARSAW. DECATUR. BLUFFTON, AUBURN.

NEVADA.

HARTFORD CITY. ANGOLA.

And other towns of northern Indiana.

cash from only the BEST manufac-

Furniture Department, it followed that we could sell Furniture almost at dollar of profit was so much clear gain.

therefore desirous of purchasing of us.

We continue to pay all freight charges upon furniture bought of us

that does not go to any place exceed-

Strictly One Price Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and House keeping Goods of almost every kind.

500,000 feet 2d growth Hickory Butts, 500,000 feet Hickory Logs, 500,000 feet Elm Butts, 50 ,000 Forest Hickory Spokes, 500,000 Forest Oak Hickory Spokes, 500,000 Forest Oak Spokes, 5

2d GROWTH MICKORY.

All to be butt cuts free of all defects and be to cut  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 7 or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet long.

OAK SPOKES. Forest Oak, 30 inches in length, \$14 per 1000 2d growth Oak 30 in, in length, \$18 per 1000. 2d growth Oak 30 in, in length, \$18 per 1000.

All timber to be delivered at our factory at Fort Wayne, Ind., east end Wayne street, on Wabash & Eric Canal (10 minutes drive from Court Houses.

Parties who live in vicinity of the Railroads having timber in car-head lots, will find it to their advantage to ship in that way. We make no charge for hauling from depot to factory.

BERGMAN'S

The most Wonderful piece of Mechanical Work in the world.

NO. I KEYSTONE BLOCK,

For a few days only. Don't fail to see it.. Matinees during the day for ladies and